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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

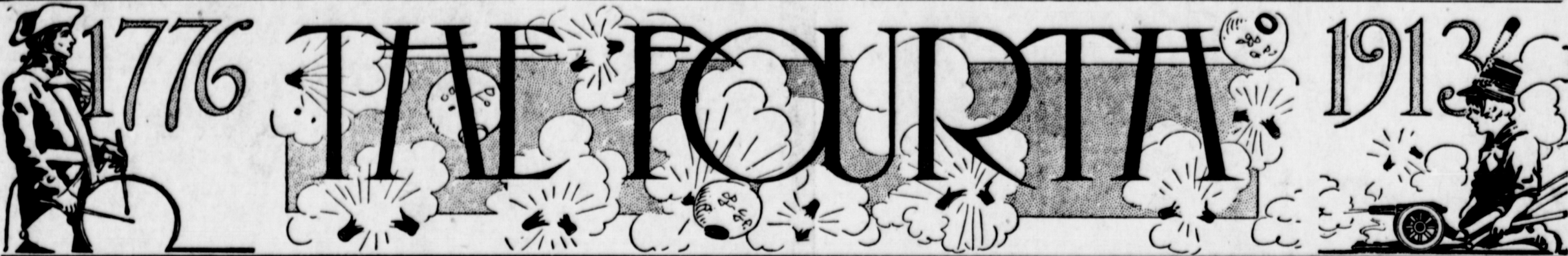
Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XV. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 3, 1913

One Dollar a year.

No. 1



The FLAG

Your flag and my flag—We view it with tear-dimmed eyes;
Your land and my land—the fairest beneath the skies!
What does it matter if ages ago
Your forefather looked upon mine as a foe?
Is your flag and my flag, wherever it proudly flies,
Your flag and my flag, and brotherhood's sacred ties,
Your land and my land—one purpose within us lies.
We are brothers in deed, we are brothers in name,
And as brothers one glorious banner we claim:
Is your flag and my flag, wherever it proudly flies,
Your flag and my flag, wherever a foe may rise;
Your love and my love—Togeth'er its stars we prize,
We are brothers in blood and in sinew and bone,
And our dearest affection shall ever be shown
For your flag and my flag, wherever it proudly flies.
—S. E. Kiser.

Remember

Get the glowing punk and the crackler out.
Let the loud trumpet blast its boom;
Flutter the banner and bravely shout.
Give to the cheering old eagle room.
Tall the wondering, listening world once more
Of the glory we claim and our strength
And pride:
Let the shout be echoed from shore to shore
And wafted o'er prairie and mountain side;
Let the folds of our glorious flag be tossed
High o'er the heads of unshackled men—
But don't forget that the hand that is lost
Will never grow on your wrist again.

Shout of the glory our ancestors won,
Let the Declaration be proudly read:
Tear a hole through the roof with the rusty
gun.
Cause the dogs to hide or to flee in dread.
Let the cars and the kings of the world be
told
Of the pride and the strength of a free-
born race.
Let the welkin ring as it rang of old.
Make the land we claim an uproarious place!
Shout and shout all the glorious day.
Whop of the greatness of free-born men—
But remember the nose that is shot away
Will never grow on your face again.
—S. E. Kiser.

FOR THE FOURTH

Interesting Fourth of July material
will be found scattered thruout the
pages of this issue. We call particu-
lar attention to the article appear-
ing on page 3, entitled "How to Cele-
brate." Read it, and help to make this
a sane Fourth!

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

Don't fail to read the five short,
effective speeches on page 6, con-
taining matter of interest to every-
one.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

In this week's issue appears the
fourteenth article in our "Home
Course in Scientific Agriculture." The
question of fertilizers is an impor-
tant one to the farmer. See what Ed-
ward B. Voorhees, who has made a
real study of them, has to say.

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WORLD NEWS

Poet Laureate of England—Brazil
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quake Shocks in Italy—Wreck of
Canadian Express—English Jury on
Titanic Disaster—Japanese Agita-
tors at work—Epidemic of Rob-
beries in London—Training School
for Domestic Service—Prospect for
Peace in the Balkans.

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND
The papers state that Kipling, the
poet, is strongly urged as successor
to Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate.
Austin was the successor of Tenny-
son. Other aspirants for this office
are Thomas Hardy, author of an epic
poem entitled "The Dynasts," and
William Watson, author of "The
Invincible Republic." The position is
purely an honorary one.

BRAZIL STUDIES AMERICAN
FARMING
The Brazilian Minister of Foreign
Affairs is making a journey thru this
country, studying the agricultural
methods and development of the land,
giving special attention to the reclama-
tion and irrigation of the arid re-
gions. He expresses himself as being
greatly impressed and desirous of
making another trip with other
Brazilian officials.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY
Flames are shooting up from Mt.
Vesuvius for the first time since
1906. These are accompanied by
slight shocks which have caused a
serious panic in the district formerly
visited.

WRECK OF CANADIAN EXPRESS
A colonists train on the Canadian
Pacific Railway, crowded with Scotch
immigrants, who had just come to
this country, and were going west,
left the track and went into the Otta-
wa River. The accident was due to
spreading of the rails, and resulted in
the loss of several lives.

ENGLISH JURY ON THE TITANIC
DISASTER
In a suit brought by Thomas Ryan
of Cork, Ireland, against the White
Star Steamship Co., the jury held
that the Steamship Co. was guilty
of negligence in not reducing the
speed.

JAPANESE AGITATORS AT WORK
Certain Japanese agitators who de-
sire publicity and are seeking ends
of their own, have been holding anti-
American meetings, endeavoring to
arouse public opinion against Ameri-
ca. They are not, however, men of
real influence.

EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES IN LON-
DON
London, with other large cities of
England, has been worked by a suc-
cessful band of crooks, whose spec-
iality is jewelry. The police have been
baffled by many of the robberies, and
have not been able to secure the
thieves.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC
SERVICE
The President of the Board of Edu-
cation has proposed the establishment
of a training school for domestic ser-
vice.

The Citizen's Birthday

Today the Citizen begins its fifteenth year!
It has made itself a welcome guest in many of the
best homes through the mountains.
Children have learned to read from its pages.
Hard working people have been cheered and helped
to make life's task more inspiring.
Schools, Churches, Sunday Schools, whole counties
have been guided toward improvement.
The new management hopes to keep on doing these
things, and to reach an ever widening circle.
For this enlarging work a larger force is required.
President Frost, always a silent partner in this work, will
be the "Editor-in-chief." Miss McFall, an old Berea
student, will be the "office Editor" and look out for the
interests of the housekeepers and girls who read our
paper. Dean Slagle, a mountain man trained under
Faulkner, will be the "circulation manager" to look after
our correspondents and increase the number of subscri-
bers. Prof. Montgomery, the U. S. Government repre-
sentative, will be the Agricultural Editor. Still others will
be added to this force so that we can promise more
confidently than ever that every number of the Citizen
shall cost two cents and be worth a dollar."

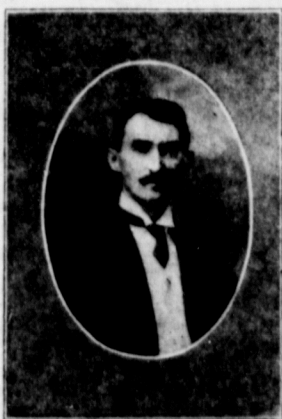
You are in danger of Losing Something!

Stop and think!
Can you afford to lose anything that is rightfully
yours?
Do you intend to waste or throw away good money?
Listen! you pay taxes. There are the direct taxes
that you feel, and the much heavier indirect taxes that
you do not feel. Out of these taxes the state supports a
public school. That school is yours—you helped pay
for it, and it is run on purpose to benefit your children.
Now the school begins this month, and you are in
danger of not getting your children there the first day.
You are in danger of sending your child without the
books he needs.
You are in danger of sending your child without
making him feel that the school is for him the one big
thing this summer.
It is important to plant corn at the right time.
It is important to attend to education at the right
time.
A child with proper ambition and necessary books
can get a dollar's worth of education every day he is in
school. If he goes regularly from the first day to the
last he doubles the value. We can prove it.
Don't let your child miss what is his need and his
right.

Extension Work by College and State

Many years ago Berea College took
the lead in the South in the business
of peddling education.
The majority of people can never
come to college. If they are to get
the great inspirations of religion and
the facts of science, somebody must
peddle those facts and inspirations

Faulkner was blowing the trumpet
thru The Citizen. Bro. Knight swung
around the great circle last summer
and fall, and is already started on a
similar excursion this year, this time
going in response to some of the
many urgent invitations which come
to him from all sides.



Prof. Jas. P. Faulkner



Rev. Cas. S. Knight

from district to district, and almost
from door to door.

Among Berea's extension workers,
thousands remember the enthusiastic
Raymond and Matheny, the friend-
ly and scholarly Professor and Mrs.
Dinsmore, and above all, Prof. Faulk-
ner, who, first with his extension
wagon and later thru The Citizen,
has been the greatest of all teachers
of health, good will, and prosperity,
thru Eastern Kentucky.

To double its work, Berea put a
second man into the field, who could
conduct the College on wheels, while

And Faulkner is adopted by the
State! The Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky is adopting the extension me-
thods, and has laid hold of the ideal
man for this important job. His
special train can now visit nearly
every part of Kentucky's vast terri-
tory.

So we have now two apostles in
the field to scatter the seed-thoughts
of health, progress, and good will.
Verily the prophecy of the Good Book
is being fulfilled; the time has come
when "men run to and fro and know-
ledge is increased."

Startling Evidence

As a result of an investigation of
the coal strike in West Virginia by
Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Miss O'Reilly
makes the following significant state-
ment: "A West Virginia Capitalist's
ideal government is not Republican
freedom but a so-called 'beneficent
feudalism.'" Summing up the evidence
of the State investigators at Charle-
ston, Miss O'Reilly continues: "The
United Mine Workers of America, 400-
000 strong, contend that Kanawha
County coal barons hold their em-
ployees as serfs and deny them the
constitutional rights of free speech,
free association, and free assemblage."

The coal companies are consoli-
dated in a giant combine. But, or-
ganized themselves, they denied their
miners the right to organization." The following startling facts are also
told here by Miss O'Reilly: Some well-
known operators deny the miners
space for vegetable gardens, because
it would "reduce the sale of vegeta-
bles at the company store." The com-
pany's store is the only store — its
prices always 20 per cent in excess of
independent shops. Blasting powder,
dinner buckets and track hatchets
are 100 per cent higher than outside
the district."

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Valuable Discovery—Bull Moose Ce-
lebration—New Use for Navy—Sur-
facing Caused by Heat—To Attempt
Daring Feat—Relief from Ice Famine
—Johnson Attempts Escape—
Wilson to go to Gettysburg.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY
Prof. Nathan Cobb, of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, believes he has
discovered a means by which the or-
iginal copy of the Declaration of In-
dependence and other valuable pa-
pers in the archives of the State
Department at Washington may be
indefinitely preserved.

While experimenting with vacuum
tubes about a year ago, Prof. Cobb
placed a part of a newspaper in a
tube which had been pumped until
it was an absolute vacuum. Wrap-
ping the tube in a newspaper, he
laid it away in a dark closet where
it remained for six months, when he
exposed it to the sun. No damaging
effects of the light and air to the
print or paper were visible.

BULL MOOSE CELEBRATION
The first anniversary of the Pro-
gressive party will be held in New-
port on July 1, 2 and 3, with Gifford Pin-
chot as presiding officer. The first
address will be delivered by Colonel
Roosevelt on "The American Navy."

RELIEF FROM ICE FAMINE
The unfortunate situation in Cin-
cinnati, resulting from the ice strike
in that city, has been greatly re-
lieved by large shipments of ice from
outside points, which has been distrib-
uted free of charge by small dealers.
The ice manufacturers intend to carry
out their campaign, while equal con-
fidence obtains among the employees
that they will win their contention.

JOHNSON ATTEMPTS ESCAPE
It is reported that Jack Johnson
will sail from Montreal, Canada, for
Europe, and investigations of extra-
dition treaties with European coun-
tries are going forward in an effort
to determine whether he can be ex-
tradited when he reaches Europe.
(Continued on Page Eight)

Good News from Jessamine Co.—
Another Development Plan—Of-
ficials Indicted at Newport—May
Practice Law in Louisville—Struck
by Lightning.

GOOD NEWS FROM JESSAMINE CO.
The local option election held at
Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Sat-
urday, June 28th, resulted in the Coun-
ty going dry by a majority of 598,
nine out of the eleven precincts vot-
ing dry.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT PLAN
The Kentucky Coal and Timber De-
velopment Company, which was or-
ganized about a year ago for the ex-
ploitation and development of 30,000
acres of coal and timber lands in the
counties of Letcher, Perry and Les-
lie, is about to begin operations. Two
mining plants will be established at
once in Perry County and two in
Letcher County.

OFFICIALS INDICTED AT
NEWPORT

Charged with spending money in ex-
cess of money levied, collected and ap-
propriated to road and bridge funds,
August Helmbold, mayor of Newport,
together with H. L. Hawkins, county
judge, and seven magistrates, were
indicted by the Grand Jury of
Campbell County, Thursday, June 26th.

MAY PRACTICE LAW IN LOUIS-
VILLE
M. L. Thatcher, former Governor of
the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Thatcher,
passed thru Lexington, Wednesday,
enroute to Frankfort from Washing-
ton. Altho not fully decided, Mr.
Thatcher announces that he may prac-
tice law in Louisville.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING
During a thunder storm recently
the Lutheran church at Ottenheim
was struck, the tower being badly
splintered. This church has been
struck by lightning three times, and
it is thought to be due to the iron
beneath it. A white oak tree stand-
ing within 300 yards of the church,
has been struck by lightning six
times.

Great Student Conference

Students of the South Gather in Force at Black Mountain, N. C., for a Week
of Uplift Work. A Meeting that Means Much for the
Progress of the South.

The mountains of North Carolina
never presented a scene of greater
beauty and picturesque interest than
during the month of June. One of the
most beautiful spots at Black Mount-
ain, a little beyond Asheville, was se-
lected by the Y. M. C. A. as the lo-
cation for their Summer Conference.

On the forest covered slopes of the
mountain ridge they secured 800 acres
of land, and about one-fourth of the
way up the ridge they built Robert E.
Lee Hall of such generous proportions
that it will house comfortably 600 at
one time. The structure in colonial
style has a great lobby spacious
enough for those who are housed in
the hall, with a great veranda where
200 can sit with comfort with a scene
of surpassing beauty before them. Be-
low them lies a valley about five miles
in width, the opposite side of which is
shut in with mountain peak after
mountain peak, forest covered, with
films of mist veiling their summits,
and presenting a vista of such restful

charm that the visitor will sit on the
plaza for hours feeding his soul on
the beauty of the scene. The air is
bracing in this lofty region, and here
come students in great force and fine
feather for the various conferences
that fill up the months of June and
July.

The College Y. M. C. A. Conference
called together about 400 students
from ten states and from sixty-seven
different institutions, who repre-
sented a student body of from ten to
twenty thousand, the choicest product
of the South.

It was a noticeable thing that the
college student with the cigarette or
the bull dog pipe was noticeable by
his absence. Like the snakes in Ire-
land, he simply wasn't there. Perhaps
this fact will tend to show that there
is an over-estimate in the popular mind
of the devotion of the American stu-
dent to tobacco. A finer lot of more
manly fellows it would not be possi-
ble to find.
(Continued on Page Five)

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE LEAST OF THESE.

There is a characteristic incident of President Lincoln told by a gentleman who attended one of his receptions. This occurred, I think, in 1864; at any rate, after the issuance of the emancipation proclamation.

While the senators, generals and other white folks of quality passed in many negroes hung about outside the White House watching the spectacle.

It was not until the long line was nearly at an end that they timidly began to edge toward the door. They were dressed in all sorts of outlandish costume, some in rags, others in bright colors.

Lincoln was tired from the long ordeal of hand-shaking, but his face immediately brightened up on seeing these motley admirers still hanging back as though uncertain of their reception.

His hearty greetings dispelled all doubts, and then ensued a scene baffling description. They crowded about him like children, shouting blessings on his name in a very abandon of religious fervor. Among the ejaculations could be distinguished over and over again the cry of "God bless Massa Linkum" or "God bless Abraham Linkum."

As the gentleman left the White House he said he heard fast young men cursing the president for receiving these people, but in his own heart echoed and re-echoed their cry of "God bless Abraham Linkum."

Can you read of this incident with dry eyes? If not, you are my friend.

It is well to take in all the picture, the shadows along with the high lights—the fast young men, for example.

God save us from snobbery!

The most charitable thing to be said is that they were young. Possibly they gained wisdom, insight and heart in the years that followed.

The parallel comes unbidden to one's mind of the thoughtless rabble crying "Crucify him! Crucify him!" about Pilate's palace in Jerusalem.

"As ye do unto the least of these,"

The man who is blessed by the poor, who is loved by the unfortunate, is more to be regarded than him who stands before kings.

For he has rendered service where he could expect no return.

"God bless Abraham Linkum!"

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN.

David Jayne Hill, former American ambassador to Germany, recently spoke to the Franco-American committee in Paris. In the address he described the average American.

The description was so pat that it was cabled to the American papers.

Some of the qualities ascribed to this average American by Mr. Hill were practical religion, generosity, love of home and industry. He is neither rich nor poor, has opinions of his own and means what he says when he talks business. He believes in the substantial goodness at the heart of the universe. He gives to the unfortunate both good advice and bread. He honors his wife and is ambitious for his children. He goes straight to the point. He judges men more by character than by intellectual endowments.

Perhaps Mr. Hill's best characterization of the average American occurred in these words:

"He has a large fund of self reliance, and if defeated in his efforts or disappointed in his hopes today, he expects to succeed tomorrow."

There are several volumes of history in that one sentence—the history of democracy.

The school of equal opportunity has turned out a race of optimists who believe in each other and in themselves.

The average American thinks he is as good as any other man; and he is.

The very thought has been a powerful stimulus. It has changed his outlook and has put spirit into him.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The average American has learned that he is "the master of his fate," "the captain of his soul."

If he falls in some particular undertaking it is but a slip in the path. He gets up and goes on.

He is not afraid.

In the past men have been in terror of what they called fate or destiny, as though it were something outside of themselves.

The average American has learned,

or learning, that these big sounding words stand for little but the ignorance and fear bred of our own destinies.

Children are afraid of the dark. Ignorance is darkness and ignorant men are children in mind.

As the light of intelligence spreads fear vanishes.

The average American believes that kingship and divinity are not alien but in himself. He therefore has faith in these attributes in him and in all men.

He has the sanity of laughter, the genius of common sense, the tonic of hope.

MOTORISMS.

Never look a gift motor in the cylinder.

It is a long lane that has no puncture.

Self-starters are often self-willed starters.

A pint in your tank is worth two in the shop.

Every little motor has a fragrance all its own.

It is an ill windshield that does nobody any good.

In some runabouts two is company, three are dangerous.

The three speeds of some cars are slow, slower and stop.

Some chauffeurs divide the public into the quick and the dead.

The motto of some makes of tires might be "A short life and a merry one."

In speaking of frictionless bearings, truth is sometimes stranger than friction.

In quoting prices of motor cars, some salesmen seem to think that their customers carry shock-absorbers.—Life.

GLEAMS.

When things won't come your way, you haven't the right kind of bait.

An exploded theory is apt to be heard by everybody except the theorist.

It isn't our own bad luck that discourages us so much as the good luck of others.

No man can hope to acquire popularity unless he is willing to be bored once in a while.

Some men are so negative that they have no enemies because it's too much trouble to make any.

BICKERINGS OF BARNABAS

Many a man's awakening is due to his wife's dream of a bonnet.

Any woman thinks she can reform a man, but when it comes to reforming herself she employs a dressmaker.

Perhaps you have noticed that when a woman says, "There's no use talking," she keeps right on talking just the same.

WARREN GARD



Warren Gard, the new representative of the Third Ohio district, lives in Hamilton and is a lawyer. He is forty years old.

FLIES are disease carriers.

LIVE and breed in filth.

INFEST food with germ laden teeth.

EACH female lays 120 eggs.

SCREENS will keep them out.

In Bavaria they do not have to cry "Swat the fly!" because they keep their premises so clean that flies do not have a chance to live and breed.

We can sit at the feet of many of the old countries in spite of our boasted progressiveness.

But he likes to vary his diet—fresh

SOUVENIRS OF 1776

Relics of the Revolution in the National Museum.

Washington's Clothing and Camp Equipment and Other Eloquent Reminders of the War That Won Independence.



AS THE Fourth of July rolls around each year the story of the winning of American Independence is told and retold in all parts of the land. The heroism and suffering of that terrible conflict are impressed upon the public mind through the various forms of celebration which characterize that day. But more vivid than any flash of oratory, display of fireworks or patriotic parade is a visit to that section of the National Museum at Washington, D. C., where are preserved many notable relics of the War of 1776.

People leading nomadic lives of today can scarcely realize that delicate garments and costly lace of that period of 137 years ago have been kept through so many lifetimes without damage or destruction. Yet no room for doubt is left by the authentic documentary evidence accompanying these precious souvenirs of that colonial struggle.

Not only is the uniform of Gen. George Washington to be seen hanging there in a glass case, but nearby, in a similar enclosure, is the hand-embroidered robe the Father of His Country wore when being christened. The buff of that full dress Continental uniform is as spotless as when the dignified soldier wore it with such grace, and the blue of the coat lacks even a suggestion of being faded. Gazing at it in the position of prominence it occupies at one end of the old museum, one can picture in memory the many stirring scenes and splendid ceremonies through which that costume has passed. And such material evidence of the Revolution make it seem far more real than could any school history or anecdote.

A reminder of days when times were hard is a sturdy trunk-shaped camp-chest used throughout the struggle by George Washington. It contains



Crude Cannon Ball and Pistol From a Revolutionary Battlefield.

tains numerous tiny compartments and each knife, fork, spoon, medicine bottle, cup, glass and flask is displayed intact. Even the pewter dishes he ate from and had his cooking done in are arranged about the chest and, most suggestive of the whole homely outfit, is his little bread toaster perched on one end of the chest as if awaiting a long lifeless hand to lift it into place.

Suggestive, somehow, of melancholy evenings is the large brass candlestick and reflector used by General Washington in his tent and wherever he happened to be quartered during the Revolution. A perpendicular brass rod, with heavy round base, supports two branches and back of them rises the polished reflector. By the light from tapers in this holder the future first president pored over warlike plans for outwitting a powerful foe.

Also, its rays fell athwart the paper on which he wrote his farewell address to the army. Afterward it was a cherished object at Mount Vernon and is in a collection including the general's arm chair and such relics.

His leather letter case is well preserved and proves one of the most interesting bits of the collection to visitors.

Aside from anything appertaining to Washington, perhaps the most notable Revolutionary relic is the famous John Paul Jones flag. This has long been a source of controversy among students of history, some of whom claim it is the same tattered emblem of liberty which floated from the flagstaff of the famous Bon Homme Richard, while others insist the material of which it is made was manufactured at a later period.

The National museum authorities have made no attempt to prove or contradict its genuineness. But placed conspicuously beside the much worn home-made flag, whose stars are sewed on with big, coarse stitches, is an autographed letter stating that the flag is what it is claimed to be.

This yellow and aged, yet easily de-

stained, sugar-bread—anything that humans eat the fly also likes.

He dearly loves to frequent the kitchen and dining room of his human friends at their meal time, and he lunches on all kinds of filth between those meals.

Every time he leaves the swill barrel or the cesspool for the kitchen or the dining room he carries with him on his feet some of the filth on which he has just been walking.

Swat, therefore, the voracious fly, or, better still, swat all you see, but keep from seeing many by starving them to death by keeping all their food supply in the stable, cesspool, swill barrel, kitchen and dining room safely and securely covered up.

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meat, sugar-bread—anything that humans eat the fly also likes.

He dearly loves to frequent the kitchen and dining room of his human friends at their meal time, and he lunches on all kinds of filth between those meals.

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phered, letted was written by the chairman of the Marine committee of the Continental congress to Lieut. James Bayard Stafford in 1784.

He was an officer in the United States navy during the Revolution and displayed great courage and valor in helping to rescue the crew from Paul Jones' ship. The letter states that he is also to have a cutlass and musket as mementos of the naval battle and these are shown with the flag.

As well kept and glittering as though they had never done work any more deadly than reposing in a burglar-alarm-protected case are the various service swords worn by officers and men of the Revolution. Full dress swords, with handsome costly scabbards, presented later by states and organizations in recognition of the bravery of the recipients, are arranged in racks so as to display their beauties of workmanship and tempering. Illustrations among them is the service sword carried by Lieut. Benjamin Moores during two wars.

After fighting his way through the Revolutionary war with the long, slender bladed sword now so seemingly peaceful he again used it in the War of 1812. It was meant in every way for "service" or use. Nothing ornate mars the practicability of its hilt and yet there is a suggestion of nervous force in the blue steel of its blade.

The epaulets worn by Gen. William Smallwood when he commanded the

Wooden Canteen, Insignia, Shoe Buckles of Charles Carrollton, and a Pair of Pistols Used in the Revolutionary War.

Maryland line of the Continental army at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights are treasured there. And a large metal tray, which has descended from father to son since the Revolution, is the chief object of interest in one of the cases. This has a dull brown surface against which a group of hand-painted peaches still retain their red coloring.

It was once used for serving refreshments at an important gathering of Continental officers near Concord, Mass., when one of the big movements of a battle were planned out.

And even the average person who fails to thrill over inanimate objects can scarcely look unmoved at a wooden canteen which is one of the humblest exhibits in the display. It was the property of John Paulding—one of the trio which captured Major Andre, of the British army.

About the oldest garment in the section of the museum given over to such war relics is a vividly red coat. Its collar and cuffs and inset waistcoat are of the brilliant yellow, or deep buff. It is lavishly ornamented with silver braid and trimmed with silver buttons and is, altogether, such a gaudy, conspicuous affair that a modern young man would rather face a regiment than wear it abroad.

Its first owner, Capt. Eli Dagworthy, did both, appearing in it as an officer in the French and Indian wars prior to the Revolution. He was elder brother of a Dagworthy who became an officer in the Continental army and also won distinction. But it is not recorded that he could ever be dis-satisfied from the fascination of his "red coat."

If this be the ideal for Great Britain, says Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction in public schools and colleges, World's and National W. C. T. U., and the method of attaining that ideal, how much more should it be the ideal and the method of the United States of America, where every nation in the world is represented.

The purpose of scientific temperance instruction is to build the foundation. The scaffolding has been prepared in the passing of laws which require the nature and effects of alcohol and all other narcotics to be taught in the public schools of every state in the United States. We are now at work, building.

The Hon. Lloyd-George says "Our ideal for Great Britain is a land where no drunkard may be seen staggering down the road to his certain doom; a land where there are no slums for humanity to rot in; a land with two-thirds of its prison cells empty, with its work houses abolished, with its children well born, well fed, well sheltered, well clothed, well trained, and where the merry laughter of the children may be heard in the streets; a land where the curse of strong drink has been driven from every single hearth." And, in order to attain this ideal Dr. W. A. Chapple says, "We must educate, educate, educate, educate."

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Advantages of Night Schools

FOR years our large cities have recognized the absolute necessity for night schools, and they have become a part of such systems. The rural districts have been slow to understand the great waste in energy that comes through the lack of education in each and every community. Of course a few counties in the past year or two have developed "moonlight" or night schools, but it is merely a beginning.

Naturally one would suppose that a county which had for its county seat a city the size and importance of Louisville would have seen the tremendous advantage of such schools, but such has not been the case. When it has been suggested some wiseacre has remarked sagely: "It ain't any use. Nobody'll come. If they're too lazy to work they won't come, an' if they're hard at work they'll be too tired at night to come. So there you are."

One day early last spring your correspondent happened to be in the office of the county superintendent at the courthouse at Louisville. While waiting he overheard a rural teacher ask, "If I get a few boys in my neighborhood interested in a night school proposition will you and the board stand by me and furnish light, heat and some new lamps?" Of course the superintendent at once agreed to the proposition, but a farmer who stood by edged a little closer and asked, "Who's goin' to pay for the extra work?"

The teacher flushed for a moment and then managed to stammer, "Why—how—what do you mean?"

"Why," he answered, "you ain't in the school teachin' work for your health, are you? What are you goin' to get for this extra two or three nights' work a week from now until the end of the spring term of school?"

"I'm going to get a big price for the work," she answered, with spirit. "The price is to be my own satisfaction that I am doing my full duty by the good



NIGHT SCHOOL IN LOUISVILLE.

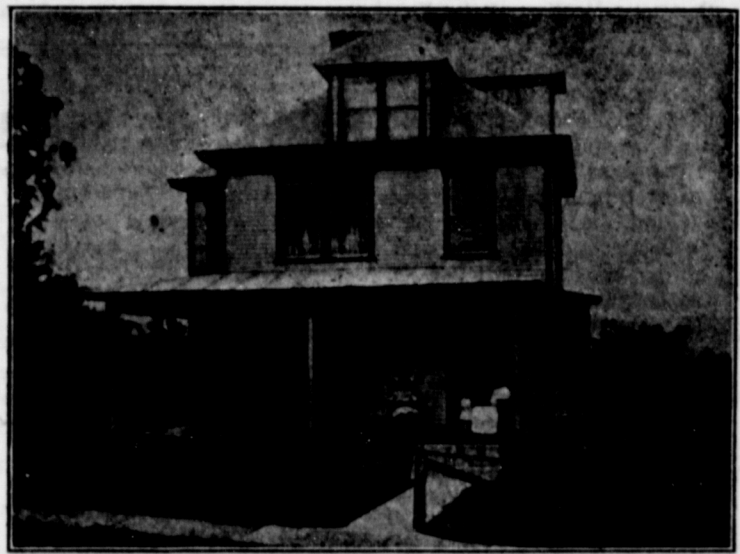
folks that have kept me in one school for ten whole years. Don't you think I owe something to the people who have given me my bread and butter for ten years?"

That conversation made your correspondent vow that he would visit the little schoolhouse before the end of the spring term. He did ride out to the little building that is perched on a steep hillside to keep it out of the Oldo river during flood times. It was a dreary, rainy night. As he neared the trolley station he felt that there would be no one there for work, but he was mistaken. Four boys out of the eighteen enrolled were on hand and ready for business.

Not one of the four had walked less than a mile in the damp night air, and all of them had been at work all day. Yet there they were, smiling and bright and eager, youngsters who during the time they had been in school as little tots had done practically nothing.

When the teacher said, "I am sorry it's a bad night and there are only four present," your correspondent thought:

"Only four present! But if at this moment each and every schoolhouse in the county had just this number at work it would mean that each year 400 would be caught and held and developed into something better and finer than they would be otherwise. If it could be kept up for ten years it would mean that the county would have 4,000 made over citizens. In a few years it would mean a new state. It is most certainly very much worth while."



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky, the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hardwood handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also storm sheeted and is plastered throughout with patent wood fiber plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large french plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bored well on the back porch. This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,

Berea, - - - - - Kentucky

Opportunity for Boys

The famous slogan of Horace Greeley, "Young man, go west," has been replaced by "Boys, grow corn," established by the Department of Agriculture. During the past five or six years the Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that there is a greater opportunity in producing gold of the corn than there ever was in gathering the gold from the mines

of California. There is no reason why a scientific corn grower cannot produce 100 bushels to the acre, and the Department expects to effect a permanent organization of boy champion corn growers.

Any boy who has access to an acre of ground should write to his Congressman and get the new bulletin entitled "How to Grow an Acre of Corn."

HOW TO CELEBRATE

Many Cities Join Movement for Sane Fourth of July.

Casualty Lists Have Been Greatly Reduced—Fine Example of Proper Observance Set by Springfield, Mass.



REPORT published by the Russell Sage Foundation on "How the Fourth Was Celebrated in 1911," gives conclusive proof that the movement inaugurated in many cities for a sane and safe observance of the day resulted in reducing the death toll. The number of casualties by fire and accident was 1,603. In 1909 there were 5,307 victims of their own or another's carelessness. Last year 161 cities made a point of holding sane celebrations, but there remains over 1,100 cities of 5,000 population that have not embraced the reform. It is hoped that this year many other cities and villages will fall in line.

Besides the gain in ridding the day of fires and accidents, the sane method of observance has given a larger amount of pleasure to the public and in many localities has been historically instructive as well. In New York city many large celebrations are planned for different centers which will include parades, pageants, historical tableaux, music and speeches by well known men on events and people connected with our national history. Beside the celebrations, devised for our English-speaking residents, there will be special festivals and celebrations in the Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian and Jewish sections of the city where our more newly arrived citizens will hear the history of their adopted land explained in their own tongue and illustrated by stereopticon views or tableaux.

An example of this kind of celebration was set two years ago in Springfield, Mass., at the instance of the settlement workers of that city. It required, to be sure, some time and thought, but the result was a beautiful, poetic and educational holiday—with no aftermath of killed and wounded. There were processions, a balloon ascension, games, folk dances, athletic contests, boat races, band concerts and public fireworks—but no firecrackers.

One of the processions was a thing unique in America. Each nationality in the city was invited to put a float in line. The Pilgrims were there to represent the old American stock; beside them came a huge Viking ship on wheels, sent by the Swedes; English

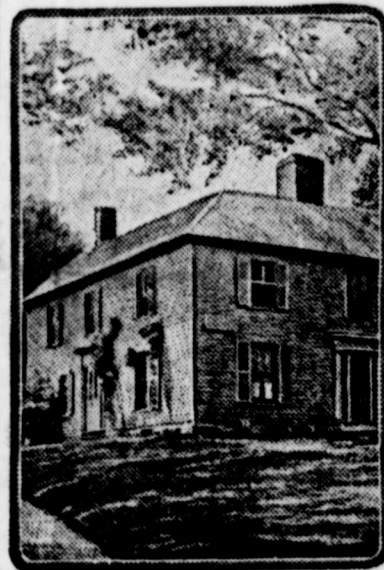
residents put in line a float showing the signing of Magna Charta; the Scotch, Queen Mary, escorted by kilted Highlanders; the French Canadians, Champlain in his boat on the St. Lawrence; Greeks, Italians and Irish, Armenians, Poles and negroes all made suitable and interesting contributions to the line. Probably a more unifying and citizen making celebration has never been in America.

FOUNDED BY RELIGIOUS MEN

Our Nation Owe Its Origin to Those Who Stood in Fear of the Lord.

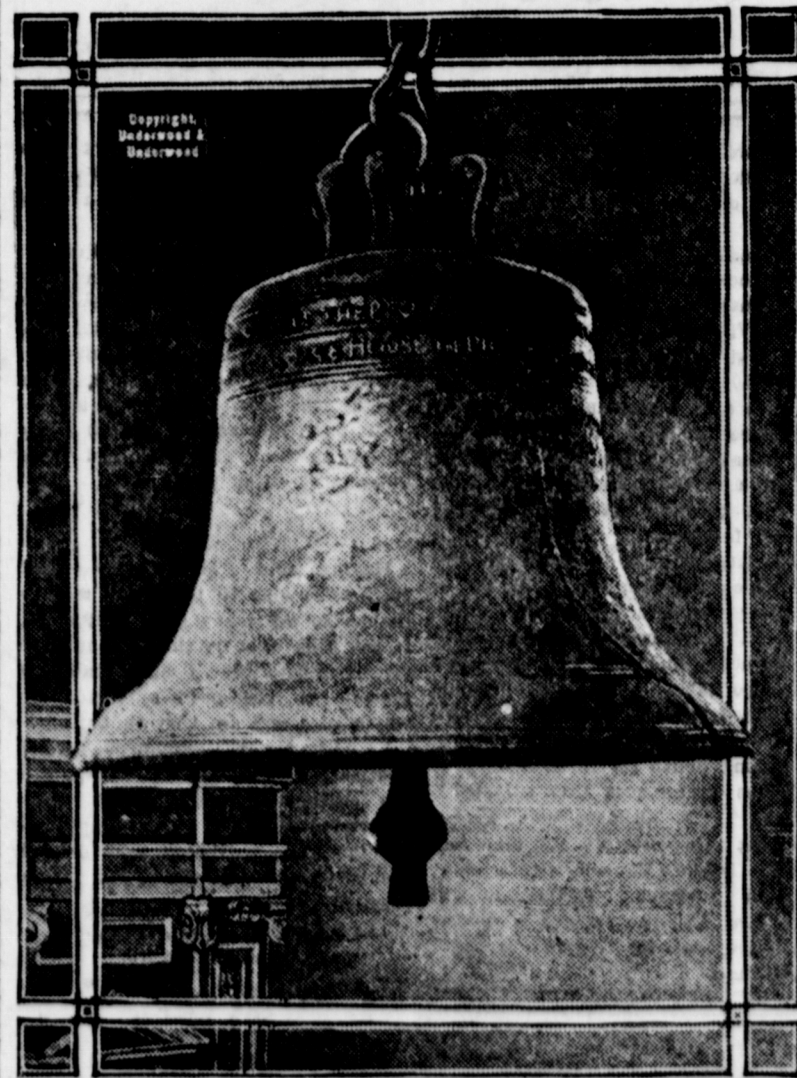
No student of the philosophy of history will for a moment deny that the discovery and colonization of North America was directed by the guiding hand of Providence, neither will anyone dispute that the Declaration of Independence and the formation of our government were the actions of men who stood in conscious fear of the Lord. Each of the original 13 colonies was established on distinctive and dominant religious principles. Each of them sought to know the will of God, and to do it. In all their discussion of the problems of freedom and in their reasons for independence our fathers made their appeal to God and his truth was written in their hearts. They looked to him as their leader and defender. When liberty came they recognized God as its author-giver, so that the emblem of our freedom was a God-given banner to those who feared him and did all in their power to make his will supreme in the earth.

MUNROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON



Earl Percy's headquarters and hospital, April 19, 1776. The Munroe Tavern, built 1695.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL



Religiously preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the Liberty Bell which rang to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It was brought from England in 1752 and the next year was recast with the words "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, and Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof" inscribed on it. For many years it was rung annually on the Fourth of July, but in 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall it was broken. Liberty Bell in past years has been taken to many cities for exhibition, but of late this practice has been abandoned in order that it may be preserved.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as a guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913 . . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	*\$29.00	*\$31.40	*\$32.40
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913 . . .	20.00	22.20	23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14 .	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	29.00	31.20	32.20
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting . . .	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) . . .	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.**DAN H. BRECK**Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local	
Knoxville	7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
Berea	1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local	
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
Berea	12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 22 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
Berea	11:55 a. m.

No. 23 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound	
Berea	4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

Mr. J. K. Bailey and three children left Friday morning, for New Lebanon, O., where he will make his home with his parents, his wife having died recently.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Ellen Marsh and son, Master Harry, formerly of New York City, arrived in Berea recently. Master Harry will enter Berea College, while Mrs. Marsh makes her home in Berea. She will, however, practice her profession, that of the law, in the courts of Richmond, Winchester, and Hazard.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Noel Mitchell is visiting near Berea for the present.

Mr. Mont Hanson is still visiting with relatives in town.

Mr. William Osgood, of New York City, is visiting for two weeks his old classmate and friend, Mr. Douglas Roberts.

Mr. Luther Shadoin, of Winchester, Ky., is visiting in town for a few days.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Mr. Don Edwards left, Tuesday, on the fast train for Dayton, O., where he will be employed during the summer months.

Miss Bobbie Johnson, who has been spending several months with Mr. James P. Faulkner's family, returned to Pineville, Monday of last week.

Mr. Clinton Early is quite sick with typhoid fever at the College hospital.

House and three lots for sale, \$600 cash if sold before July 1st.—G. W. Hook, Berea, Ky.

Mr. C. Claude Anderson was in Richmond last Friday evening to enjoy Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

A party consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Bodkin and little son, Jack, Mrs. S. E. Welch, and Miss Floy Blazer, went to Richmond Sunday evening to hear Kryl's Band.

Miss Nettie Oldham is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Coddington on Center St., for a few weeks.

McCormick mowers, rakes and cultivators at Welch's. (ad.)

Miss Mollie Guinn is sick with typhoid fever at her home on Richmond St.

Miss Daisy Spence of Richmond, was visiting home folks in Berea, Sunday.

**The
Racket
Store**

Mr. John Welch returned yesterday from Chicago.

Miss Beulah Viars, daughter of T. C. Viars, of Scaffold Cane, died last Thursday, and was buried Friday at the Viars' graveyard, by the Eastern Star. The Rev. Hudson and Rev. Brookshire assisted in the funeral services.

FOR SALE Three fresh two-year old Jersey cows. See Tariton Combs.

The quarterly conference of Berea M. E. church, was held at Wallace Chapel, June 28th and 29th. Sunday the Elder had charge of the morning service and the afternoon service was in charge of G. W. Everett assisted by R. G. Murrell. Between 600 and 700 people were in attendance.

Rev. Wm. Jones, Sunday School Evangelist of Kentucky, delivered an interesting address, Friday morning, at the M. E. church. He is booked to be back here some time in August.

Rev. O. C. Haas was called to Mr. Vernon, Ind., where his mother is dying. He has our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. B. H. VanWinkle and family moved at the first of the week to their property on Forest St., which they have recently purchased.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bender and children of Richmond visited at Mr. Joe Scrivner's home at the first of the week.

The Christian church Sunday School enjoyed their annual Sunday School picnic at Mallory Springs last Thursday.

Mrs. C. A. Holder and children arrived Saturday from London for a visit with Mrs. J. M. Early.

Mr. R. B. Doe's mother who has been an invalid for a number of years died at his home last Friday. A funeral service was held at the residence Saturday afternoon by Dr. Roberts and interment followed in Berea cemetery. Mrs. Doe had been at her son's home for a number of months and had been faithfully and lovingly cared for by her daughter, Miss Mary Doe.

Mr. D. L. Scoles stopped over for a few days in town at the first of the week, on his way from the Y. M. C. A. conference at Black Mountain to his home in Ohio.

Miss Sarah Ely returned last Saturday to her work at Buckhorn, Ky., where she is superintendent of the hospital, at that place.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was in town last week.

The Misses Bettie Lewis and Bessie May were in Richmond, Thursday and Friday, attending Chautauqua.

Miss Lillian Ambrose left Monday for Simpsonville where she has a position in Lincoln institute for the coming year.

Franklin Evans and Charles Bowman spent from Saturday until Sunday with friends in Brodhead.

Mr. E. L. Robinson has just purchased "The Palace Meat Market" of Mr. U. B. Roberts. We are exceedingly glad to welcome Mr. Robinson as one of our business men of the town.

Mr. Charley Adams, depot agent, at Hannigan, Ky., spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Judge T. J. Coyle left on a business trip, Tuesday, for Florida.

The Disciple Sunday School spent Thursday at Mallory Springs. Everybody having a most enjoyable time.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell made a business trip to Cincinnati, Tuesday.

The Misses Mabel and Ruth Bicknell spent Saturday and Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Bicknell at Hickory Plains.

Mr. Jesse Murrell was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jane Martin, of Clover Bottom, was visiting friends and relatives in Berea last week.

Miss Rebecca E. Hall and Miss Rosa Grossman, teachers in Cincinnati, are spending a week or two at Boone Tavern.

Dr. and Mrs. Bodkins and Miss Hilda Welch visited Mr. J. M. Coyle at the Richmond Infirmary, Monday.

Mr. Chester Lewis of Lancaster, Ky., visited friends in town a few days this week.

Mrs. W. M. Wilson and two daughters, Minnie and Willie, left yesterday for Paris, Ill., where they will visit relatives for a month. On their way they will stop over at Indianapolis and visit friends for a few days.

Gettysburg Fifty Years After

The pages of history are turned back fifty years today, and the nation's thought is directed to that decisive battle of the Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg.

Upon that famous field, white with many tents, are met today in happy reunion 40,000 wearers of the blue and the grey. They are met in that spirit that binds these United States in one great and glorious nation, the spirit of American loyalty and brotherhood. Their forms are bent by years of toil as they march to strains of martial music; but upon their faces are the memories of bygone days, days of youth and strength, gladly given in the service of their country; memories too of companions who fell upon that battle-

field, and "have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract." Old friendships are renewed as comrades meet comrades. There is no roar of guns or thunder of charging cavalry as in the days of '63, but above them still waves Old Glory, sounding a clarion call to them and to us to resolve that those who gave their lives upon that field "shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

All honor to the veterans assembled there on this memorable occasion, and to those throughout the length and breadth of this fair land who fought for principle and country.

Mr. Jim Coyle who underwent a very serious operation for appendicitis at the Gibson Infirmary at Richmond, Monday, is improving.

Miss Lillian Maupia who was principal of the Baldwin school in 1912 has resumed her position at the same school for the year 1913.

COLLEGE ITEMS

William C. Gamble, former Secretary of Berea College, now in charge of Dr. Torrey's work at Montrose, Pa., sends greetings to Berea with the announcement of the Montrose Bible Conference which occurs this year from August 1st to August 10th.

Brother W. S. Jacoby, whose visit to Berea with Dr. Torrey is gratefully remembered by many, is among the speakers there this year.

A "Dynamite" club has been organized by Miss Margaret Todd and others, to provide intervals of excitement for the students who remain in town during the summer.

Miss Ellen Raymond departed Saturday morning for her vacation, which will be spent mainly with her brother, formerly Prof. Raymond of Berea, at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Secretary and Mrs. Morton left Friday afternoon for a ten days' vacation, during which they will visit Cleveland, O., and Philadelphia.

Miss Sperry, Assistant Matron of the boarding hall, who has been in charge since Miss Moore left at Commencement time, left Tuesday for her vacation, which will be spent in the study of dietetics at Columbia University.

Mrs. Margaret Golden will be in charge of the Ladies Hall this summer.

The College premises, improved by the new cement walk laid by Clarence Million, never looked more beautiful than this summer.

The Summer School, in charge of Prof. Seale and Dean Marsh, is progressing busily, the attendance being about the same as last year.

The College ice plant at the power house and the refrigerator at Ladies Hall are being installed this week.

The old Congregational church is to be thoroughly overhauled and refitted for a music building, with the expectation that it will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term.

Prof. Lewis was absent last week to attend an educational gathering at Pulaski County.

COOL

Weather at home when
you get that Oil or
Gasoline Stove at

THE DIFFERENCE

Welch's

Howard E. Taylor, the College Bursar, sailed for England with Mrs. Taylor on the largest ship in the world, the Imperator, Wednesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor expect to be back in Berea about the middle of August.

Mr. William R. Belknap has increased his gift to the laundry from \$500 to \$1,250, which will meet half the expense of a new laundry room over the power house. It is expected that the remainder of the \$2,500 will be raised, and the laundry removed to its new quarters before the opening of the fall term.

The large delegation of college people which attended the Y. M. C. A. Summer Conference at Black Mountain, N. C., returned tired and happy Saturday morning. They report a very profitable convention. Among the noted instructors was our own Prof. James Watt Raine. Dr. Raine is remaining South for further work at religious conferences this summer.

Mrs. T. J. Osborne left Friday morning with Secretary and Mrs. Morton for Toronto Canada, with a short stop in Cleveland. Mr. Osborne will join Mrs. Osborne in a few weeks, when they sail for England to spend some time.

Prof. Calfee is busy at work upon the second edition of his Rural Arithmetic which is to be published by Ginn and Co.

Prof. Penniman preached Sunday, June 22nd, at Pilot Knob from Deut. 33:7: "Hear, Lord, the voice of Judah, and bring him unto his people, and be thou a help to him from his enemies." He preached two sermons Sunday, the 29th, at Narrow Gap.

Mr. J. O. Bowman is visiting Berea friends in East Tennessee and finds them most enthusiastic.

CARD OF THANKS

Having sold "The Palace Meat Market," I wish to tender my sincere thanks to my many good customers. It has been only by the patronage of my customers that I have made a success of the business, and for which success I am very thankful.

I sold to Mr. E. L. Robinson, former Postmaster and very well known to the citizens of Berea, who took possession July 1st. He will appreciate the same patronage and deliver the best goods at the lowest prices possible.

Thanking you again, I am,
Sincerely yours,
U. B. Roberts.**FOR SALE**

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

As stated in The Citizen of last week, the Lexington District conference "opened under favorable conditions" and we add that it continued so thru all the sessions. There were about forty delegates from out of town, the majority of whom were ministers.

Wednesday Rev. E. R. Overly of Barboursville, preached from Matt. 6: 10, "Thy Kingdom come." He emphasized the great fundamental truth that the kingdom is spiritual, and believers in Christ are subjects of that kingdom. The speaker went on to say that every man that is without this kingdom in his heart is without peace. The sermon was pronounced by all who heard it as one of the good things of the conference. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the reports of the pastors.

Wednesday night, the conference listened to an interesting sermon by Rev. A. H. Davis, the popular pastor of Somerset, from Ps. 27:4, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life."

The preacher called our attention to the fact that some people join a certain church because the crowd goes there; too many of us have made the church a secondary place in our lives. If the prayer meeting is not the meeting you yearn for, it is because you have not gone deep enough.

Thursday morning Rev. J. R. Godby delivered one of his characteristic sermons, taking his text from Matt. 5:48: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father which is in Heaven is perfect." Perhaps one of the most misunderstood verses in the Bible. He said in part, "Many people read things into the Bible and not from it."

"When you take anything out of the realm for which it was intended it is useless. Perfection depends upon our capacity. As our Father in Heaven is perfect in His sphere, therefore be ye perfect in your sphere."

Thursday night, Rev. J. M. McLean, D.D., of Lexington, Ky., delivered one of the best sermons ever heard in Berea from the text "Be thou strong and show thyself a man."

The speaker gave three things necessary to the fulfillment of the text:

1. Men that are willing to die rather than surrender purity or character.
2. Strength of principle such as actuated Lincoln in all his dealings.
3. Strength of courage; when you are face to face with the foe expecting any moment to be struck dead, it requires great heroism to stand, many a man gives up when victory is in sight.

Friday morning Rev. Sanford addressed the assembly. He said: "Our Savior is one who has never lost a battle, Judging from heaven's standpoint."

The concluding sermon was preached Friday night by the presiding Elder, taking as his text: "Stand ye at the ways and see." He pointed out that there are ways that do not lead to peace, as Cain found out to his sorrow, while those who seek wisdom and walk in her paths have found peace.

G. W. Everett, Conference Reporter.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Two Groups

The Pocahontas and the Juanita groups of the Camp Fire girls met with the Chief Guardian in a most enthusiastic meeting on the College campus Wednesday last. Miss Rogers gave a most helpful and interesting talk on "First Aid to the Injured," that was highly appreciated by all who were present. The initiation of new members was postponed to a later date. An interesting feature was the camp fire built by the wood-gatherers.

COLLEGE WORKERS MEET

The small army of people working for the College this summer, about fifty students and nearly as many others, met in the Industrial Building at 11 o'clock on Monday for an hour's conference with refreshments at the close. Treasurer Osborne, Mr. Dick, Miss Morrow, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Flannery, Mr. Fletcher and other College workers were present. President Frost spoke of the aims and plans of Berea College. Its greatest work is out of sight—the things it does for homes and communities many miles away. The institution pays out over \$25,000 a year for labor to students and about as much more to citizens. The workers for Berea College have always had sure and prompt pay and their work has been such as to give them added skill and continual pleasure in their labor.

HARTS NEWS

Harts, June 24.—All the farmers in our community are over their corn the first time and some the second. Mr. O. M. Payne visited home folks a few days recently.

T. J. Dougherty is visiting his daughter in Estill County.

Mrs. Geo. Ames of Texas is visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Lula Waddle is spending a few days with her sister in Berea.

PEACHES FOR SALE

All those interested in securing peaches for canning and table use should see Mr. Jesse Baird. The College will have a large quantity of first-class peaches, which will be sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, according to quality. They will be ready for use about the 10th of July. An order should be placed at once.

F. O. Clark.

JOHN A. KEY

John A. Key, the new congressman from the Thirteenth district of Ohio, is a Democrat and was private secretary to Congressman Carl C. Anderson, whom he succeeded. In earlier life he was a printer and a letter carrier. He is forty-one years old.

Look Into the Future.

While swatting the fly do not neglect to swat the breeding place of the fly, the home where he rears his numerous progeny. By overlooking the breeding place you make it possible for the fly that you do not swat to increase and multiply faster than you can possibly kill off the coming generations.

VOTE FOR**HARVEY H. BROCK**

Formerly a teacher in the Country Schools and Ex-supt. of Richmond Public Schools.

FOR**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT**

of Madison County Schools

Subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

WE ARE ALWAYS ON THE JOB**Protection from Lightning**

The question of how best to secure protection from lightning is one of the gravest that now confront fire insurance companies. Able men are at work on the best solution of this problem and there is no doubt with the co-operation of electrical engineers and competent inventors this problem will be solved.—April, 1913 World Progress

Our Weather Proof Combination is absolutely the best and cheapest protection against Lightning, Fire, Wind, Rain and Snow

Insist that the house in which your children go to church and school be protected with one of our weather proof combinations.

Berea School of Roofing

NEW CAMPUS, BERE A, KY.

Phone, Office 7—Home 181

On Saturday in Office

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

GREAT STUDENT CONFERENCE

Continued from First Page

lie to find. Earnest, devoted, full of enthusiasm and fun, capable of a record on the ball field or the tennis court, their very presence was an inspiration, and an omen of good for the future of our land.

It was certainly an inspiring company and it was a gathering that met for business and attended to it. At eight in the morning were the various Bible classes in which were presented the Life of Christ, the Life of St. Paul, Old Testament Characters, and other phases of Biblical interest. This study hour was followed by a platform meeting at which all were gathered, and where topics of special Association interest were presented. This, in turn, was followed by a lecture hour. Personal work, ministerial preparation, the mission field, secretarial work were some of the topics presented. The morning closed with another platform meeting, usually devotional in character. The afternoon was given to athletics and mountain climbing. In the evening there were classes which studied the negro problem, rural life, and other social topics that elicited deep interest. The evening closed with a general meeting.

The Conference was very fortunate in its leader, Dr. Weatherford, who has interested himself so deeply in the negro problem, and has had the wisdom and the ability to gather about him a body of most excellent helpers, among whom Berea's Professor Raine has won for himself high esteem and recognition for his ability and the interest which attaches to his work. Dr. Potrat, President of Furman University, greatly impressed all by his deep scholarship, intensely devout spirit, and unique presentation of truth. Mr. Henry Israel, the International Secretary for Rural Life, did not hesitate in presenting his subject to go counter to the prejudices and customs of his hearers, but so deep was the impression made by his intense loyalty and devotion, that he secured intelligent attention and questioning of statements that at first awoke antagonism. He is a leader, and men will follow him. Perhaps one of the most remarkable utterances of the convention was made by Dr. Potrat, a southern man from a southern community, well aware of southern prejudices, who declared to his class of ministerial students that if they were to be ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, they must free their hearts from racial prejudice. "There is no question," said he, "but that all races are on an equality in Christ."

The benefits that will come to the South from this concerted study by such a large representative body, who will carry the teachings of the Conference with them to their associates in all parts of the South, cannot be over-estimated. It is an influence that will make itself felt in enlightened public sentiment and wider Christian policy through the years to come.

The question now arises, with this great plant and splendid force secured, why does not Dr. Weatherford and his associates provide for a general conference of Christian people, laymen and ministers? Such a meeting would result in great advance in the religious and a deepening of the religious life of the South that would mean much for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the next ten years.

B. H. R.

A REST ROOM

For the Convenience of Those Who Come to Town Shopping.

The officers of the Union Church have provided for opening a rest room in the Parish House from two to four each Saturday, for the convenience of women who may come to the town shopping, especially for mothers with their children. The Women's Christian Association will have some one in attendance each day to make the guests welcome. The merchants of the town will doubtless be glad to give notice to their customers of this provision for their comfort and convenience, and so make a trip to Berea somewhat more pleasant for those who must ride over hot and dusty roads.

FOR SALE

On Aug. 6, 1913, I will sell 1,400 acres of land located at Boone, Ky., four and a half miles south of Berea on the L. and N. Railroad; also several head of fine stock and up-to-date farm machinery, three boilers and engines, one grist mill and two saw mills.

Terms made to suit the purchaser; farm will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

G. L. Wren, Boone, Ky.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT SHINGLES

I have several hundred thousand chestnut shingles and can ship on short notice. Write or call or phone for prices. H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

Our Court of Appeals Goes Wrong

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has rendered a decision which seems to us more contrary to all the principles of law and justice than any which has been recorded previously in this Commonwealth. The court decides that in spite of the safeguards of our Constitution, it is legal for the legislature to pension people for acts of rebellion against the government and against the state.

The Citizen withholds no honor due to the courage of Confederate soldiers and no sympathy due our neighbors who are in circumstances of need. But in this decision our Court of Appeals seems to have been influenced by considerations weak and unworthy. In the words of a staunch Democratic newspaper: "The opinion is a flagrant outrage, a rape of the Constitution. Those who love constitutional government should not hesitate to denounce it."

The short, dissenting opinion of

Judge Lassing reads as follows:

"When the act under consideration was adopted there was in force in this state a general law making provision for the support of all indigent and dependent Confederates and their widows, Kentucky Statutes, Chapter 22-a, and amendments thereto.

"The act before us is not general in its application and is in direct and open violation of Section 59, Subsection 29, of the Constitution, which provides: 'Where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.'

"The Legislature has the undoubted right to classify persons to be affected by a legislative act, but such right is always subject to the limitation that the classification must be reasonable and natural. The classification here attempted is neither reasonable nor natural, but is arbitrary and unjust. Thousands of our citizens, equally deserving and with

less means of support than many of those provided for in this act, are denied its benefits. It is class legislation of the worst type.

"But, brushing aside the plain provisions of the Constitution, the validity of the act is upheld upon the ground that they, who are provided for therein, have rendered such public service as they should be provided for. I concede that the Confederate soldiers were brave men and that they fought with a courage and determination that challenged the admiration of the civilized world, but by the arbitrament of the sword, every principal for which they contended was decided against them. The integrity of the Union was preserved. While theirs was a brave, gallant and heroic fight, I cannot bring myself to believe that, in their struggle for the lost cause, they rendered either the National or State Government a 'public service' within the meaning of these words as found in the Bill of Rights. When legislatures, swayed by sentiment, make reckless appropria-

tions in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution, the people look to the courts for relief against the oppressive and unjust taxation which such legislation produces; and courts much as they may sympathize with the condition of those who are made beneficiaries of such legislation, should hesitate to give to the plain language of the Constitution a strained construction in order to uphold such legislation. The rights of those not benefited by the act are entitled to the court's protection as much as the rights of those who are.

"I have been unable to find any case where one, whose efforts were directed towards disrupting the Government, has been declared to have rendered a 'public service' to that Government. The construction which the majority opinion gives the words 'public service,' as found in the Bill of Rights is certainly at variance with the generally-accepted meaning of these words and I am unwilling to adopt such construction and thereby add at least half a million dollars annually to the al-

ready heavy burden of our taxridden people. For this reason I dissent."

WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

cation in London has opened a school of training for household work, with a two years' course. He is a strong advocate for the uplift of housework from the realm of drudgery to the plane of a reputable calling.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE BALKANS

The Associated Press reports that the prospects for peace in the Balkan regions are materially improved. Mutual concessions are proposed, and strong influence is exerted to put an end to profitless strife.

Why should the last boy born to a family be named Dorothea? Because he's the last of the hims.

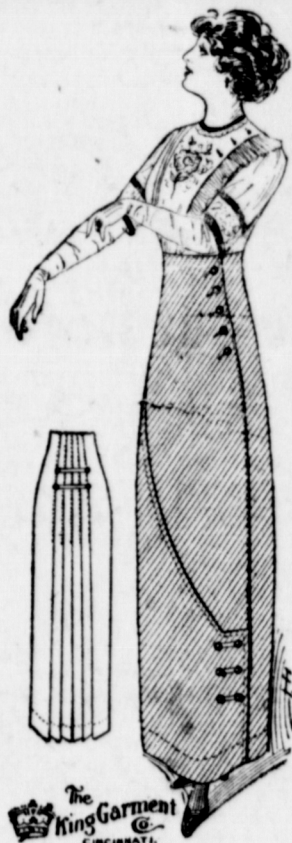
The schoolboy wrote: "Boston is the capital of Massachusetts, a city where 600,000 daily live, move and have their beans."

Mid-Season Clearance Sale

of up-to-date merchandise consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings Ladies' Shoes, Skirts, Linen Coats, Shirt Waists' Silk and Muslin Under Skirts, etc. Just at the time you need them at Prices Never Before Known in Berea. We have several thousand dollars worth of New, Snappy Merchandise that must be disposed of at once. We refuse to carry over goods from one season to another if Low Prices will make them go. Hence this great profit sacrificing sale for NINE DAYS ONLY. The First Man that Buys a Suit, Thursday, July the 3rd, will get a Hat FREE.

Ladies Skirts

Great bargains in Ladies' Skirts all of them greatly reduced, and some that are out of style but good quality, at less than half price. Don't fail to see them.



Straw Hats

Men and Boy's Straw Hats all go at two-thirds their real value.

Men's Suits

Men's Suits	worth	\$20.00	for	\$15.00
"	"	"	15.00	" 11.50
"	"	"	12.50	" 9.50
"	"	"	10.00	" 7.50

Boy's Suits

Boy Suits	worth	\$7.50	for	\$5.50
"	"	"	6.50	" 5.00
"	"	"	5.00	" 3.75

Many odd pants of all kind greatly reduced.

Shoes

The well known Walk-Over and American Gentleman Low Cuts.



\$5.00	grades	for	\$3.95
4.50	"	"	3.75
4.00	"	"	3.25
3.50	"	"	2.85

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps of all kinds

\$3.50	grades	for	-	-	-	\$2.75
3.00	"	"	-	-	-	2.40
2.50	"	"	-	-	-	2.00

Be sure to see our Bargain Shoe Counter of odds of all kind at about one-third the regular price.

We are just giving a few prices here. Everything in the store is reduced. This is a great money saving opportunity and every one should take advantage of it.

Positively no goods charged during this sale, cash to one and all. We guarantee to sell goods just as advertised and any of our regular customers will tell you so. Come and give us a trial.

Sale Starts Thursday, July 3 and Closes Saturday, July 12

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

HIS RISE TO POWER

By HENRY RUSSELL MILLER,
Author of
"The Man Higher Up"

Copyright, 1911, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a parson judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and puts Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet. She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and fails. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig. In the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

Murchell loses control of the machine to Sherrod and retires nominally from politics. Sherrod gets drunk, and a messenger is sent to Murchell for aid.

Sherrod has embezzled \$500,000 of state money. Murchell resumes control after aiding his foe to conceal the crime and make restitution.

Through Sheehan's plea for mercy John learns that Hampden and Blake have been carrying worthless political notes as part of the Farmers' bank "assets."

The bank is in peril. John loses in the primaries. Hampden loses his fortune in stock speculation and fears exposure of the bank deals.

John and Haig, investigating the bank, are there with Murchell and Hampden when Blake shoots himself. Only John's silence can save Hampden. Murchell will save the bank.

Katherine appeals to Dunmeade for clemency for her father. Haig suggests to Murchell the political expediency of nominating John for governor to save the state for the party.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Honey Pot.

JOHN DUNMEADE had thought that anticipation would rob defeat of its sting. Not until the event, until Benton county, his own neighbors, had repudiated him could he measure the hurt. There was one thing which he would do—deep down within him was the unworried resolve that it should be his valedictory.

"There's something," he told Haig, a week after the primaries, "that has been haunting me."

And he told the other what Sheehan had said concerning the bank.

"Well, what business is it of yours? You aren't the guardian of the public morals. Even if you want to be, the people have just clearly declared that they don't. Keep out of what isn't your affairs."

"But I'm still district attorney."

"All right. If anything happens or any one makes official information before the end of your term, prosecute."

"But I understand my duty to include uncovering crime as well as prosecuting what others expose. I'll ask Blake to let me go over the books."

"He won't let you, of course. There'd be a crash."

"I think he will," said John thoughtfully, "if nothing is wrong. Especially when he understands that, if he doesn't, I'll subpoena him with the books before the grand jury. If there's nothing wrong, there will be no crash. But I have friends who have money and stock in the bank. And if our political bank history is repeating itself and the public have the right to know it."

"John," Haig argued earnestly, "don't you do it. Haven't you had enough? What's the use of making more trouble and enemies for yourself?"

"I know," John said patiently. "I've gone over all that. This is my last crusade. But it goes through. Because, if there's anything amiss, now is the time for it to come out, while it can help Jerry Brent."

"Great Scott! Have you still faith in the people? Don't you know what they'll do, if you uncover anything? Just sniff faintly around and then walk off to vote for Sherrod or Jenkins or whoever the gangs nominate. I think it very possible that things aren't straight at the bank."

But I like you and I like Warren Blake—he's a good friend of yours, too—and I don't want to see him in trouble. Besides," he grinned, "none of my money is deposited in the bank."

"Is that all you have to offer for the defense? If it is—are you coming along to help me or not?"

"I suppose," Haig grumbled, "I'll have to. You need a guardian angel."

So it happened that at a critical time in the fortunes of the bank and its officers John and Haig set out on their mission. They chose an hour early in the evening, after supper. They tried the bank first. It would be closed, but within, as all New Chelsea knew, Warren Blake was apt to be found faithfully at the work that never seemed to end.

The dark green window shades had been closely pulled down, but a glimmering around the edges showed that a light was burning within. Blake might have been expecting them, so promptly was the door thrown open when they rapped. Surprise, however, was depicted on his face when he beheld the visitors.

"Good evening, gentlemen. Can I do something for you?"

"We'd like to have a little talk with you, Warren," said John. "It concerns the bank."

"The bank?"

Suddenly Warren by some strange intuition knew, as he had known that the market would sag, what this untimely visit portended. He felt the blood leave his face and rush to his heart. His hands and feet became icy cold. He stared stupidly at the visitors, as though his faculties were benumbed.

"I'm pretty busy tonight," he said. "Can't you put it off until Monday?"

"I think we'd better talk it over now, Warren," John answered.

The sense of shock seemed to pass away. The cashier threw the door wider open to admit them. "Come in," he said quietly. They entered, and he closed and locked the door behind them. Then he straightened up, all composure, to face them.

"I'll have to ask you to be brief. I'm preparing some papers for Senator Murchell and Mr. Hampden, and they'll be here soon."

"I'll come right to the point," John answered. "Warren, I want to see the books of the bank. I've heard that you are carrying a good deal of worthless political paper and that the bank is in danger. I want to verify or disprove that."

"That's absurd. The bank is perfectly safe. And, of course, we can't let you see the books. You aren't even a stockholder and have no interest in them."

"Warren," said Haig hastily, putting his hand on the cashier's shoulder, "I beg you to do as he asks. We're here in a wholly friendly way. And, of course, the bank is sound. You can rely on Dunmeade and me to do absolutely nothing, in that case, to harm it."

Warren shook his head. "You ought to know that it is out of the question."

"Then," said John regretfully, "I'll have to subpoena you to appear with the books before the grand jury on Monday." He drew forth two documents, one of which he gave to Blake.

"I suggest that you wait and explain your errand to Murchell and Hampden. They will be here soon. Just take chairs in the cage. While we're waiting I'll finish my work," said Blake.

He ushered them into the cage, found chairs, offered cigars and, politely excusing himself, retired into the cashier's office and settled himself at the desk. For a few minutes he worked, with a speed that was not nervous haste, transcribing figures from the book before him and adding up columns. Then he wrote a few lines and carefully blotting them.

This done, he seemed to have come to the end of his work. But he did not return to John and Haig. He seemed to have lost consciousness of their proximity. The pen fell from his fingers. His folded hands rested passively on the desk. He sat motionless, staring straight ahead into nothingness. Under the gaslight his face showed very white. A heavy, uncanny silence descended upon the three men.

There came a rap at the door.

As though he had been waiting for just that, Warren rose, went to the door and admitted the new visitors. They were Hampden and Murchell. Hampden was the first to notice the presence of John and Haig.

"What are they doing here?" he demanded suspiciously.

"Come back into the office and we'll explain," Warren answered. "You come, too," he nodded to the men within the cage.

The five men gathered in the little office. No one sat down or offered to shake hands. Warren broke the silence calmly.

"Dunmeade wants to examine the books."

"Well, he can't do it," Hampden said quickly.

"So I told him," Warren continued. "And he followed the request up by serving me with a subpoena to appear with the books before the grand jury."

"Why are you doing this?" Murchell demanded of John.

"Because I have information that the bank is carrying worthless political paper and is rotten. I have it from one who has helped manipulate such paper—from one, in fact, whose notes, supposed to be uncollectable, the bank is now trying to collect."

"And on general suspicion you would take an action that might ruin the soundest bank in the country?"

"Not on general suspicion," John returned. "But on absolute knowledge. There!" He pointed to Blake's face.

"And there!" Haig's dry, shrill voice was like the crack of a whip as he aimed a long, lean forefinger at Hamp-

den. The latter recoiled as from a blow.

Murchell did not look at Blake or Hampden. From under wrinkled brows his eyes were boring deep into John's, seeking to test the strength of the latter's determination. He saw only one way out; boldly he took it.

"You can see the books. Now?"

"We may as well begin now. It will take some time, I suppose."

Hampden, vainly trying to regain an appearance of composure, tremblingly sat down. For a minute Warren said nothing. When he did speak it was in a low, lifeless voice.

"I can save you the trouble. The statement I have been preparing for Senator Murchell contains what you want, I think. This is it." He pointed to the papers lying on his desk.

Slowly, mechanically, as one walking in sleep, he gathered up the books on the desk and carried them from the office to the vault. John saw Warren put the books in their places, then fumble around in a corner of the shelf. Warren seemed to feel his presence, for, hand still resting on the shelf, he turned to face John. Then the hand, grasping a black, shining thing, leaped from the shelf to his head. John's cry and the shot rang out together.

For an instant the body swayed, then crumpled in a heap on the floor.

Four stunned men, held in a horrible fascination, knelt by the ghastly thing, dumbly watching the struggle of that which is called life to free itself from its prison of flesh. Of these men, three of them, each in anguish, was calling himself murderer.

For nearly an hour—an eternity—shaken to the very center of their beings, they kept the death watch. There was a shiver that passed over the whole body—then stillness.

Haig was the first to recover himself. He caught John by the arm and drew him away. "Come back here," he



For an Instant the Body Sways.

drew John into the office and forced him to sit down. "And you two, come."

Murchell seemed to come out of his daze. He touched Hampden, who followed him docilely and fell into a chair.

"I seem to be the only one with a trace of sanity left. And I," said Haig grimly, mopping his brow with a shaking hand. "I am pretty far gone. God, I didn't know it could be so awful! But we've got to decide whether we'll let this—how and why it happened—come out. By some miracle nobody seems to have heard. If the luck holds we may be able to keep it quiet." He looked at Murchell.

But a great change seemed to have come over the politician during the racking hour. His face was ashen; he looked old as he never had before. All the firm self-reliance, the habit of domination, justified through so many crises, seemed to have broken down in the presence of sudden, violent death. He shook his head in a hopeless negative.

"There's no use trying," he said wearily. "If you go ahead with this investigation," he turned to John. "It's for you to decide. If this is kept quiet and you don't go on I can save the bank—maybe. But if you do go on there'll be a great scandal and I can do nothing. And—you've got to understand the situation—you'll have to prosecute Hampden here."

John did not answer. He was staring at the face of Warren Blake.

Haig mopped his forehead again. "Let's get out of here," he muttered nervously. "If I stay much longer with—that'll be a gibbering idiot."

He took the dead cashier's keys from the desk, turned out the light and went to the door. The others followed.

They forgot to close the vault. But it was well guarded.

New Chelsea had been long asleep, the streets empty, when Haig and Murchell, accompanied by the doctor and undertaker—stockholders in the bank and frightened into secrecy—drove a roundabout course by side streets and alleys to the rear door of the bank. Like thieves, they entered and carried what lay there out to the carriage. Then they drove away, praying that no untimely passerby had chanced to observe them.

But the luck held.

Later still, with another picture—a little, faded old woman become in a

instant a foolishly smiling child—burnt into their memories, Haig and Murchell emerged from the home of Warren Blake. Haig stopped, looking up.

"I wonder what John Dunmeade is going through just now? I can see the end. The good have no luck. There's a curse on the man responsible for this night. Old man, do you say amen? You and I will have to discuss the matter of payment."

He caught the other by the shoulders, peered closely into his face and, laughing harshly, turned away.

Through a night that seemed endless a man fought a battle old as sin itself. He had sought the solitude of the fields in a blind, vain wish to escape the issue and the thing that filled his eyes. He had come so near to greatness. And now, at an hour when he seemed most to need stimulus and support, he was brought face to face with the temptation to desert. It was one thing in a moment of disheartenment to cry, as he had cried to himself, "I have come to the end." It was far different when opportunity had come to revive a sinking cause to stay his hand. He knew he had but to reach out to disclose, not an Excalibur rising out of the waters to lend invincibility to him who would wield it, but a new prod for a calloused people, one fact the more to add to the knowledge, whose cumulative power in the end would—must—carry the people forward, upward.

It was Hampden, Katherine and John Dunmeade against the people.

And what did he owe the people, the calloused fools whose knowledge, if not complete, was yet full enough to show them whither they were going and whither they must turn, but who trudged contentedly on, indifferent to all but the present profit, thinking only of self, repudiating and sneering at those who offered honest service and counsel? The balance was all against them and in his favor. Let some one else now take up the task to which John Dunmeade had been unequal!

He saw Stephen Hampden cowering, a suddenly broken, fear-palsied man, before the death agony, looking with a kind of wishfulness on the dying man's face, as though in Warren Blake's example he saw a way out of the tangle. A troop of miserable, pitiable figures marched before him—Slayton, Brown, Parsons, Sheehan, Blake—men whom he had punished, whose lives he had shattered or taken in his crusade—to what end? Their places had been taken by other men of like kind, the world no better, no wiser, so far as he could see. Behind the troop marched a regiment of men and women, his neighbors, whose little savings would be lost, did the bank fall through his disclosures, but might be preserved if Murchell's promise to intervene was kept. Was there not more virtue in mercy than in punishment?

For long, in the fear of the man who knows himself weakening, he refused to face the crucial fact. But he had to come to it—to her—at last. He saw her as he had last seen her, the rose in bloom, a strong woman refined and softened by some heart process of which he knew nothing. If he went forward he must cloud the splendor and beauty of her womanhood with disgrace and suffering. He revolted against the thought—why must she, innocent, and at his hand, be made to suffer the penalty that others had earned? Could he strike the blow? It made no difference that she had flouted him for unworthy things. As once before nothing that she could say had added to the temptation that lay in her very existence, so now nothing that she had done could take from the fact of his love. For it lived. He could find through the years in unceasing work an antidote to deaden the ache, but on this Mount Olivet it lived again, a throbbing passion that submerged all things else. He had not the strength of God, he told himself. He could not be so merciless to her, to himself.

He fled homeward in the waning light and prayed feverishly for daylight. By his window, as once he had watched a dawn of promise, he saw it come, but without promise. At last, the battle ended, too tired to seek his bed, he fell asleep in the chair.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Vulnerable Heel.

JOHN was awakened by the ringing of a church bell.

It was a clear morning, the sun shining brilliantly. The peace of the Sabbath lay over all. Along Main street moved, with sedate stride, the weekly procession of churchgoers. Not even the news which they would receive in church, that Warren Blake had dropped dead of heart failure—grim jest—would disturb their gravity. For the news would be accompanied by assurances from Senator Murchell and Stephen Hampden that the bank would be in no wise affected. John rose from his seat by the window and, obedient to the command of habit, made his morning toilet. When he was dressed he returned to the window. He was very tired. His will, as though worn out by the scene and struggle of the night, could not shake off the heavy mental and physical lassitude that oppressed him. Once he tried to recall the horror he had seen, but his inert mind balked.

With sluggish curiosity he watched the figure of a woman walking down the street. Not until she turned in at the gate did he recognize her. There was no glad start. On the contrary, a muttered, querulous protest escaped him. He did not wish to see her just then.

(Continued next week.)

Effective Speeches

Selected by President Frost and Presented to Berea Graduates of 1913.

The object of a public address is to produce some effect on the hearers.

The effect aimed at may be to produce a new idea in their minds (explanation or exposition), or to produce a new belief (argument), or to produce a change of feeling (excitation), or to lead to some change of conduct which is the highest aim of all and is called persuasion.

The real masters of persuasion have been men of short speeches. "Words, like sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn."

More and more people are impatient at the long spun-out, elaborate speech. "Cut out all that is not directly to the point," is the demand.

But in cutting out do not leave merely bald, prosaic statements. A good figure of speech or an example often expresses more in a sentence than could be given in pages of prose. Study the figurative and the sentences.

It is wonderful what an effect a few well chosen and well delivered words can produce. We here present you a few notable examples:

Books

Contains 297 words.

Books: The pillars of progress and the inspiration of mankind.

In books we are permitted to associate with the genius of every age. In them we have the experience, the inspiration, the thoughts and deeds of all the "countless dead."

It's no wonder that Henry Clay's mother saved pennies from her washing to buy her boy books. It's no wonder that Abraham Lincoln made such an effort to secure books. It's no wonder that every successful man in every walk of life is surrounded by the best books, and is buying scores of new ones every year.

The people who have not been awakened to the great value of books are the ones who say they have more books now than they have time to read. Refusing to buy new books until the old ones have been read is like refusing to associate with new friends until everything, good and bad, has been learned about the old friends.

It's coming in touch with great men, getting a little experience here and an idea there, that sharpens the intellect and makes the man. It's coming in touch with new friends and new ideas in books that opens the eyes and inspires the soul.

A book isn't something a man reads to pass away the time. It's an assimilation of other men's success. It's the association of the reader with the greatest of the world's great. Through books he is taken out of a poor environment and ascends to the highest plane known to man. He is inspired by the words of the author, with the experience of men who, like himself, hungered for something worth while; and the inspiration which he gets from that half hour's reading brings about the discovery of himself—and a new genius is born.

Nerve

Contains 244 words.

What is nerve? Nerve is that which enables a person to hang on and die in the last ditch or win out. It is undertaking more than ordinary things; it is taking big risks on one's own ability; it is holding the fort against all comers. It is doing the thing which the ordinary person thinks is impossible. It is setting your standard twice as high as your business associates would set it for you, and then reaching it. It is burning your bridges behind you and staking your all on your own endeavor. It is taking chances that are not chances—to ordinary people the risk would be enormous, but the man of nerve is not even taking chances because he knows he can carry the thing through and doesn't allow himself to become side-tracked, or even annoyed by the people who say it can't be done.

Nerve consists not only in undertaking a hard task, but in everlastingly and unflinchingly standing by your business when your friends have given up in despair. That is the truest test of nerve. It is nerve that gives us our steamboats and Atlantic cables. It is nerve that belts our continents with railroads and enables men to build up enterprises that astonish the world. Nerve is that which enables one to calmly and unflinchingly face an unpleasant task or a seemingly unendurable condition, when duty requires it. Nerve, harnessed to duty, can and does move the world.

Get Results

Contains 307 words.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is a good motto to live by, and is as applicable now as it was two thousand years ago. The busi-

ness world considers but one thing—results. Unless a man does the business, he isn't counted. History is made and the world is advanced by men who get results and care not for salary, time, nor hardships.

Bismarck learned how to run the German Empire while he was Secretary for the German Legation in Russia. Had he done only what he thought he had to, there would have been no Bismarck, and Germany would not have been a first class power today. The men who make history are the men who get what they go after—the men who get results. A man might as well judge himself as others always judge him—by the business he gets. Excuses and explanations aren't necessary if a man is getting business. If he isn't getting business, they won't do any good. Local conditions aren't a sufficient excuse; too early or too late; competitors; not feeling well; wet weather or dry, it's all the same. Nothing on earth will save a man but actual results.

The travelling man who doesn't get business for his firm is given a permanent vacation. The minister may be eloquent, he may be a tireless worker, and have the interests of his people at heart, but if he doesn't get to the membership, he has to go. Ministers are what count. It is nature's law and from it there is no appeal.

I'll tell you who get results. The men who are never daunted, who never doubt, who glory in doing the things that can't be done—big men, who take in the whole situation, who have high hopes, high ambitions believe in great things, and are not afraid.

What Is a Minority?

John B. Gough. Contains 260 words.

What is a minority? The chosen heroes of this earth have been in a minority. There is not a social, political, or religious privilege that you enjoy today that was not bought for you by the blood and tears and patient sufferings of the minority. It is the minority that have vindicated humanity in every struggle. It is the minority that have stood in the van of every moral conflict, and achieved all that is noble in the history of the world.

You will find that each generation has always been busy in gathering up the scattered ashes of the martyred heroes of the past, to deposit them in the golden urn of a nation's history. Look at Scotland, where they are erecting monuments to whom? To the Covenanters. Ah, they were in a minority! Read their history, if you can, without the blood tingling to the tips of your fingers. These were the minority that, through blood and tears and bootings and scourging, dyeing the waters with their blood and staining the heather with their gore, fought the battle of religious freedom.

If a man stand up for the right, though he eat, with the right and the truth, a wretched crust; if he walk with obloquy and scorn in the by-lanes and streets, while falsehood and wrong ruffle it in silken attire, let him remember that wherever the right and the truth are there are always "troops of beautiful, tall angels" gathered round him; and God himself stands within the dim future and keeps watch over his own.

Immortality

Taken from William Jennings Bryan's eulogy on a friend and colleague in the Fifty-third Congress. Contains 245 words.

I shall not believe that even if his light is extinguished. If Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn, and make it burst forth from its prison walls, will He withhold the words of hope from the sons of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of Nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the imperial spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay?

Rather let us believe that He who in His apparent prodigality, wastes not the rain drop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out His eternal plans, has given immortality to the mortal, and gathered to Himself the generous spirit of our friend.

Instead of mourning let us look up and address him in the words of the poet:

Thy day has come, not gone;
Thy sun has risen, not set;
Thy life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended—but begun.
O, noble soul! O, gentle heart! Hail, and farewell.

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE. COMMERCIAL FER- TILIZERS.

By EDWARD B. VOORHEES, Late Director
of the New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Stations.

THERE is perhaps no question of greater importance to the practical farmer than that of soil fertility. To produce profitable crops and at the same time to maintain and even to increase the productive capacity of the soil may rightly be termed "good farming." Many farmers are able to do this, and the knowledge of how to do it has been acquired through years of experience, during which the character of the soil, its adaptability for crops and the methods of its management and manuring have been made subjects of careful study, without, however, any definite and accurate knowledge concerning manures and their functions in relation to soils and crops. Experience is an excellent teacher. Still a definite knowledge of the fundamental principles may be substituted for years of experience in the successful use of manures.

The fertility of the soil would remain practically unchanged if all the ingredients removed in the various farm products were restored to the land. This is to a large extent accomplished by feeding the crops grown on the farm to animals, carefully saving the manure and returning it to the soil, and where it is practicable to pursue a system of stock feeding in which those products of the farm which are comparatively poor in fertilizing constituents are exchanged in the market for feeding stuffs of high fertilizing value the loss of soil fertility may be reduced to a minimum, or there may be an actual gain in fertility.

A careful study of the present condition of farming in the United States indicates, however, that as a rule the manure produced on the farm is not sufficient to maintain its fertility and that the need for artificial supplies is real, though the amount required may be considerably reduced by careful management.

In the system of so called "grain farming," which has obtained over large areas of this country for a long time and is still practiced, the live stock is often limited to a number sufficient only to the needs of the farm for labor and food. The grain is sold, and the manure is made up chiefly of the natural wastes or unsalable material, such as straw, stalks, etc. The grain contains proportionately greater amounts of nitrogen and mineral constituents than these wastes. Hence the practice continued for a long time results not only in a deficiency in the soil of organic substances containing nitrogen, but also in an exhaustion of the mineral substances. The original character of the soil and its treatment measure the rate of exhaustion. The less fertile soils of the east and south are rapidly depleted, while the rich prairies and river bottoms maintain their fertility for a longer period.

The continuous cotton and tobacco growing of the south and the wheat growing of the west are even more exhaustive, since here the demands upon the soil are not changed. Year after year the same crop is grown, and the same kind and proportion of constituents are required, while even lighter returns are made in the way of manure than in the system of farming just described. Under such conditions the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil is accompanied by proportionately greater losses of nitrogen. Moreover, the land is left bare for a large part of the year, and its fertility is thereby still further decreased. The crops become less abundant each year, not because the soil is entirely exhausted, but because it is so far exhausted of those constituents essential to the special crop grown that its production is no longer profitable.

Changed conditions of farming, which have an important bearing on this point, are, first, increased cost of labor and lower prices of many of the products of one crop farming, and, second, an increasing demand for market garden products and fruit. For example, in growing wheat, the labor of preparing the soil, of sowing and of harvesting is practically the same, whether the yield is ten bushels per acre or thirty bushels, and the same is true of a number of other crops; hence in case of the larger yield the cost of labor per bushel is materially reduced. Meager crops of a relatively low value cannot be produced profitably with high priced labor. Soils of a high degree of fertility are required in order to produce large yields of these crops. The return to the soil of only the wastes of the farm leads sooner or later to a decreased fertility, however good the management may be; hence the need of supplies of plant food from sources outside the farm in order that maximum crops may be produced.

It has been demonstrated in the case of market garden crops that even very fertile soils contain too little available food to insure a maximum production. This is especially true where rapidity of growth, earliness and high quality

of produce are important factors. The areas now necessarily devoted to these crops are so great that the amount of farm manures available is much too small. Besides, the constituents contained in such manures, being in part but slowly available, are less useful than the more active forms contained in commercial fertilizing materials. Market garden crops are in a sense artificial crops and, as a rule, need artificial supplies of plant food.

Fruit culture, an industry of growing importance, is profitable, particularly on the poorer soils near the eastern markets, largely in proportion to the amounts of the mineral elements applied in excess of those contained in soils otherwise well adapted to the crops. A proper supply of food not only enables the trees to resist unfavorable conditions, but improves the quality of the fruit and prolongs the bearing period of the orchards and vineyards.

It will be thus seen that commercial fertilizers can be used most advantageously either in re-enforcing farm manures in general or in providing a generous supply of quickly available plant food in specialized, intensive farming. It should be the aim in applying such fertilizers to supplement rather than to replace entirely the manurial resources of the farm, for the best results from their application may be secured only on soils well stocked with organic matter (humus), a material that can be maintained in the soil only by the systematic application of the bulky barnyard or green manures.

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the constituents most likely to be deficient in soils of most quickly exhausted by the production and removal of crops. They are known as "essential" fertilizing constituents, and the value of a commercial fertilizer is determined almost exclusively by the amount and form of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains. It does not follow, however, that all soils or crops will respond equally to applications of materials containing these elements, for the needs of soils and the requirements of crops vary.

Soils differ as to their needs for specific fertility elements, owing either to their method of formation or to their management and cropping. A sandy soil is usually deficient in all the essential plant food constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—while a clayey soil usually contains the mineral elements in abundance, particularly potash. On the other hand, a soil very rich in vegetable matter is frequently deficient in mineral matter, while a limestone soil is likely to contain considerable proportions of phosphoric acid.

These are the indications in a general way, and they explain why it is that different kinds of soil that have not been cropped differ as to their need of the different fertilizing constituents.

Methods of management and cropping also exert an influence. For example, soils of equal natural fertility may not respond equally to uniform methods of fertilization, because in the one case a single crop requiring for its growth proportionately more of one of the essential elements than of another is grown year after year, and it may be that the element required is the one that exists in the soil in least quantity.

On the other hand, crops may be grown that demand but minimum amounts of the element in question. Summarizing the conclusions of science and practical experience in regard to the use of commercial fertilizers, it may be said:

First.—Commercial fertilizers are mainly valuable because they furnish the elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—which serve as food, not as stimulants.

Second.—The kind of farming in the past and the demands for special products in the present make their use necessary in profitable farming.

Third.—In order to use them profitably the farmer should know—

(a) That nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the essential manurial constituents.

(b) That the agricultural value of these constituents depends largely upon their chemical form.

(c) That these forms are contained in specific products of a well defined character and composition and may be purchased as such from dealers and manufacturers and may be mixed successfully on the farm.

Fourth.—The agricultural value of a fertilizer bears no strict relation to the commercial value. The one is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, the other by market and trade conditions only.

Fifth.—The variations in the composition and value of manufactured fertilizers which contain the three essential constituents are due to variations in the character and in the proportion of the materials used.

Sixth.—The ton basis alone is not a safe guide in the purchase of these commercial fertilizers. Low ton prices mean either low content of good forms of plant food or the use of poorer forms. Fertilizers, high grade both in quality and quantity of plant food, cannot be purchased at a low price per ton.

Seventh.—The best fertilizers cannot exert their full effect on soils that are too dry or too wet, too compact or too porous. They can furnish but one of the conditions of fertility.

Eighth.—The kind and amount to use should be determined by the value of the crop grown and its power of acquiring food.

Ninth.—A definite system or plan should be adopted in the use of fertilizers. "Hit or miss" methods are seldom satisfactory and frequently very expensive.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M. S.,
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

Notes for Corn Growers

Corn roots are much more useful gathering moisture and nourishment from the soil and feeding the corn plants than when you can see them hanging to your double shovel cultivator.

Five-shovel cultivators run shallow, are merciful to corn roots, and leave the ground in much better condition than the double shovel because they stir the surface soil more thoroughly and leave a better dust mulch, which is of great importance in retaining moisture.

Ground that was properly prepared by deep breaking and the rough disking before planting should not be cultivated more than two or three inches deep unless it is of a nature that it will bake or pack after a heavy rain. In many soils this baked condition can be broken up by shallow surface cultivation, so that when a dust mulch is formed on top the hard soil beneath will mellow up of its own accord.

Nearly twice as many five shovel cultivators as double shovels have

been sold by the Berea dealers this year, and many farmers are spreading them to their full width and going but once in a row, thereby going over twice as much ground as they possibly could with a double shovel and at the same time stirring every bulk with five shovels, whereas the double shovel could stir with only four.

Stop and think how easy it is to buy a five shovel cultivator. It costs \$3.25. The time saved in cultivating a 13 acre field of corn will pay for it. See if it won't. A man and horse are easy worth \$1.50 per day. He will average about three acres per day with the double shovel, and six acres per day with the five shovel cultivator, so it will cost 50 cents per acre to plow with double shovel and 25 cents per acre with the five shovel. He thereby saves 25 cents per acre by using the five shovel cultivator. Twenty-five cents saved on one acre means \$3.25, the price of the plow saved on 13 acres. With proper care, even if used a great deal, these cultivators will last five years at least.

Cowpeas and Sorghum or Millet

Many farmers are taking my suggestion and sowing cowpeas with millet or sorghum. There is still time to do this for a week or two yet. If you have some ground that was in wheat or rye or Burt oats, which are now ripe, and there is no grass or clover worth while on it, you could do nothing better than to turn under stubble and weeds at once, harrowing or rolling down the ground after every half day's plowing to hold the moisture, and sow to

millet or sorghum and cowpeas. Sow about half the millet or sorghum you are accustomed to and then sow broad cast or with grain drill half to three-fourths bushel of cow peas per acre. The ground should be dug or rolled after sowing or drilling to smooth down and hold moisture.

It is not too late yet for a week or so to sow cow peas or soy beans. Nearly everyone has more or less land in these crops this year because of the wonderful results obtained from them last year.

Canning Club Demonstration

There was scarcely standing room at the canning demonstration in Berea last Tuesday. Dr. Mutchler, the State Club Leader, was here and operated a simple and inexpensive steam cooking canning outfit. Several cans of raspberries, beans and tomatoes were put in glass and tin cans. By this process the fruit or vegetables are placed in the cans, which are sealed and set in the steam chamber of the canner. This is then closed up and the various products cooked as follows: Raspberries, 8 minutes; tomatoes, 12 minutes; beans 50 minutes. This is a wonderful time saver, and so simple that any one can use it and be perfectly sure of all their cans keeping.

Some very fine specimens of home canning done by Mrs. Harry Morgan of Whites Station were on exhibition. Mrs. Morgan does all her canning in a wash boiler fitted with a tray to set

the cans of fruit in and lower them into the water for cooking.

We will have an outfit here for use among the club girls till they are ready to get their own outfits. From \$2 to \$10 will buy equipment equal to the needs of any family and much more than pay for itself in one year in the extra vegetables and fruit that can be put up for home use and for sale, with absolute certainty that it will all keep. They are a great saving in canning such fruits and berries as all are accustomed to putting up the old way, and in addition to these it is no trouble to put up and safely keep tomatoes, beets, peas, beans and corn.

Quite a saving can be made on canning outfits by going together in clubs and getting several at once. I will be glad to talk to any that are going to get outfits. All I can do comes absolutely free to everybody.

Air, Sunshine and Exercise.

A few nails thrown into the drinking pan will give poultry all the iron they need, but they should not be allowed to remain there. Clean the vessels every day.



Your confidence is what Studebaker seeks to keep

Possessing this confidence, we have never tried to produce a cheap wagon. We could, but we don't dare try the experiment. Our constant aim has been to produce the best wagon.

And in living up to this highest standard, we have won and hold—the confidence and good-will of hundreds of thousands of farmers all over the world.

Studebaker wagons are built to last, to do a day's work every day, to stand up under stress and strain and to make the name Studebaker stand for all that is best in vehicles.

Don't accept any other wagon represented to be just as good as a Studebaker. The substitute may be cheaper, but it isn't up to Studebaker standards, and you can't afford to buy it.

For business or pleasure, there is a Studebaker vehicle suited to your requirements. Farm wagons, trucks, business wagons, surreys, buggies, runabouts, pony carriages—each the best of its kind. Harness also—of the same high Studebaker standard.

See our Dealer or write us.
STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.
NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS ARE BOOKED FOR BLUE GRASS FAIR

Opens at Lexington Monday, August 11--Six Big Days and
Nights--Best Fair in the Middle West--Liberati's Band
and Concert Co.--High Class Vaudeville.

Lexington, Ky.—Since its organization in 1906, the Blue Grass Fair has taken full rank with the largest and the best of the state fairs and expositions of the country. It has very justly become known as the largest horse show in the world. It is the only fair which offers a full quota and a classification for breeding classes of the three great breeds of American horses, as well as show classes, simplified and arranged in a manner which makes their distinction clear. Pitched on a larger and more extensive scale than ever before, with the certainty of increased interest on account of various added features, this year's fair promises to eclipse all previous records.

Numerous additions and improvements have been made in the matter of show rings, and amusements have been secured of a kind and to an extent that justify the belief that the fair will not only prove more valuable than ever to the live stock interests of Kentucky, but also more attractive to those who visit it. In addition to the weanling and yearling divisions of the great Saddle Horse Futurity, three stakes are offered in the show classes for saddle horses.

Attractive Program Each Day.
One of the most attractive programs for the week will be on Wednesday, when the classes for standard bred horses will be shown.

In addition to the cash premiums offered, seasons to the leading horses in service are donated by various owners and should attract the attention of the entire horse world.

The fair will open on Monday, Aug. 11, at 2 p. m., when an attractive racing program has been arranged, interesting show rings will be seen, and Liberati's Great Band and Concert company, with some of the best soloists and grand opera singers known to the musical world will be here. Six singers in costume will be heard in front of the grand stand every evening, and there is a great treat in store for the music loving public, of the Blue Grass region.

The management of the fair, believing that the public demand a change from the old carnival line, have decided to put on a high class vaudeville show, every act a headliner, six big acts for one admission. A bill as good as can be seen in any high class vaudeville house in the country. An entire change of program and players on Thursday, Aug. 14, two performances daily.

On Tuesday, the 12th, the big mule show, always a most interesting feature of the Blue Grass Fair, will be shown, and Hereford cattle will also be seen.

Various classes for sheep will be judged in the pens, and the poultry

and pigeons will be judged in the poultry house.

Great show rings in other classes, two free attractions, music by the great Liberati's band, will help fill up the day's program.

On Wednesday morning the breeding classes for standard bred horses, as mentioned above, and classes for jack stock, etc., will be shown in front of the grand stand.

Famous Blue Grass Stake Wednesday.
In the afternoon the famous Blue Grass stake for five-gaited saddle horses, which always produces the best seen in the world. This stake always gives us a spirited and exciting contest, and brings out a large field.

The yearling division of the saddle horse futurity, which is a renewal of the 1911 show, should prove a great show, including as it does the winners of last year and many others.

Thursday is always a great day and an extra program has been arranged. The forenoon will be taken up with breeding classes for American saddle horses, the prizes for which are particularly rich and desirable and certain to bring about a magnificent show.

The classes for Short Horn cattle, which always produce a show for Short Horns well worth the trip of many miles to those interested in beef cattle, will be shown in front of the grand stand. In the afternoon will be witnessed Junior Championship stake for five-gaited saddle horses and an excellent program for racing, varied show classes for roadsters, three and five-gaited horses and fine harness horses.

Friday morning will be devoted to Jersey cattle, which is always a good show, as the best herds in the state meet here.

In the afternoon Shetland ponies, in addition to racing and a varied program of show classes.

Thoroughbred Saturday.
Saturday is always known as Thoroughbred day, when we see rings which bring together many of the most noted thoroughbred horses from the greatest nurseries in Kentucky.

The afternoon program is one of the most interesting of the entire week, as it includes all championships in which final contests occur between winners of the individual classes during the preceding day of the fair. The rule governing these classes requires all animals eligible to show in these rings, or forfeit money won in the previous shows, and this rule will be strictly adhered to, thereby assuring large fields and affording the public the opportunity of seeing the winners brought together.

The week promises to be not only a gala one in Lexington, but a record breaking one in the history of the Blue Grass Fair.

START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Initial Step Should Be to Determine on Breed of Fowls Adapted to One's Locality.

The first thing to do in taking up poultry as a business is to find some breed adapted to the locality, then stock up with that breed and study it, says the Poultry Journal. Personality enters into the success of the poultry industry to a large extent. A man must be good-natured, for one thing, and willing to give his time and patience to detail work. For these reasons a man who takes up this business for pleasure often succeeds much better than the man who goes into it for purely the money it brings him. Success in this business comes slowly.



Excellent Specimen.

ly. It must be built up. It requires patience, but when success does come everything after that is easy and the profits are good.

To the man who wishes to enter the poultry business at a small expense, I would advise stocking with a dozen hens of some good breed. It is not well to try to do too much until the beginner has learned how to make a small flock pay. I have had very good success in getting eggs from my hens all the year round. I hatch the chicks as early as possible in the spring. The best time to market chicks is when they weigh about two pounds and fowls just before molting. I find it profitable to market eggs when they must be guaranteed fresh, working up a good trade for the produce at a fair price.

CAUSES OF MANY FAILURES

Endeavor to Save in Expenses by Cheapening Cost of Houses and Space is Enumerated.

The Illinois station gives among the causes of failure in the poultry business the following:

Endeavoring to keep too many fowls where room for one only can be obtained, that is saving in expenses by cheapening cost of houses and space.

Buying fowls from other farms and thus bringing disease and lice into the flocks.

Overfeeding, the fowls being supplied with greater abundance under the supposition, the more feed the more eggs.

Cold draughts over the fowls at night, with a view to supplying fresh air, when the temperature is low.

Wasting time with sick fowls instead of destroying all birds that can not be cured quickly.

POULTRY NOTES

Pekins lay from 120 to 170 eggs a year.

Forcing for eggs out of season is unprofitable.

Keep the hens' nests clean and provide one for every four hens.

If fowls are compelled to roost in foul and damp houses it causes illness.

The earlier the maturity, all other things being equal, the greater the profits.

Sell off your old rooster and get a better one than you ever had of some neighbor.

The chick that is alive ten days after hatching has most of its dangers behind it.

If a fowl becomes sick, separate it from the others and doctor it, as the disease may be contagious.

Laying hens drink a very large amount of water if it is clean and kept constantly before them.

The old rule of improving the human race by beginning with the grandparents applies also to poultry raising.

For hatching purposes take the eggs from the hens that lay best. Build up, never let the standard down.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Datha, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,

H. F. Minter.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

TO THE VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

To the Voters of Jackson County: I am a candidate for High Sheriff of Jackson County, Ky., before the Republican Primary, August 2, 1913. I have hesitated for months, whether I could afford to leave my business at home and run this race or not. But the strongest solicitations from all parts of the County and from my many friends, in whom I have unbounded confidence and who say that I will be the next sheriff if I permit my name to go before the people in said Primary, has induced me to enter the race.

It is true that I have almost hidden myself from my relatives and friends for the last few years in the stave and the woods, but such has been my work. I am not ashamed to look every man square in the face and say that I have made an honest living out of it, even in my old blue overalls down the river on rafts.

The Hays' family have never asked for public office in Jackson County, although they pay as large a tax as any family in the County. Why not give me the Sheriff's office one term?

It is further true that I was not raised "with a silver spoon in my mouth." I was raised on a small farm in Gray Hawk, this County, and am yet on a farm. I expect to live and die on a farm, and when you elect me Sheriff you will then have elected a farmer's boy. My aged father, Richard Hays (The people call him Uncle Dick), still lives on the farm.

I am now in the fight to win, and I have the most profound hope of this victory, that is almost in sight, that the great common people of Jackson County must roll. Your support is solicited.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. Hays, Olin, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, June 30.—Chas. Norvel and wife moved to Ohio where they will make their home.—Crops are looking fine in this section.—A tide in the headwaters of South Fork did much damage to crops and fences.—A. C. Bicknell has gone to Ohio to work for a while.—Johnnie Dean has malarial fever.—Mrs. Hallie Abrams has been suffering from toothache for several days.—Candidates are hustling around presenting their claims for the various offices of this county.—We are having the hottest weather of the season.—Nancy J. McGuire of Illinois and Rena Hale of Madison County have been visiting their father, W. K. Bicknell who is very sick.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, June 28.—Crops are much revived since the recent rains.—Mrs. Lewis McGuire writes from Bloomington, Ill., that there had been no rain there for two months, until last week.—There is a great deal of sickness in this neighborhood.—Mrs. David Durham has a very bad fever on her finger.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Edna Witt died last Friday.—The bereaved family have our profound sympathy.—Mrs. Reese Young died at her home on Clover Bottom, the 14th inst. It is supposed her death was due to a paralytic

stroke. She was an estimable old lady and will be sadly missed by her many friends.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tuttle, the 19th inst., and left a fine girl baby. They call her Maggie Lee, and Maggie Durham is pleased with her "name sake" and has vouched to supply all the needs of the little lady.

—Mrs. J. R. Durham is again on the sick list.—Florence and Maggie Durham went to Berea last week on business.—Maggie Durham and brother, Jesse, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Martin and family of Goochland.—Mrs. D. W. Durham of St. Louis, Mo., sister of Mrs. J. R. Durham, of this place, writes she has been seriously ill for four months, and does not expect to be able to walk before the fourth of July. She has many friends and relatives here who will be interested to hear from her.—Mrs. J. W. Williams visited Mrs. J. R. Durham, Tuesday.—J. G. Durham is expected home from Black Mountain, N. C., in a few days.

ISAACS

Isaacs, June 27.—We have had some good rains recently and crops are looking fine.—Corn and wheat were badly damaged in some localities by a hail storm, June 18th.—Mrs. Mary McIntosh has been seriously ill, but is some better at present.—Born to Mrs. John Ingram, a fine girl.—Many people from this place attended the Masonic and Junior March at Annville, Tuesday. All report a good time. A large audience was present and enjoyed some good speaking. Refreshments were served on the grounds.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey and Mrs. Melvina McQueen were guests of Mrs. M. J. Davis this week.—Ed Little has gone to Ohio to work a while.—Mrs. Delilah Denham has been very sick, but is slowly improving.—Mrs. Frank Lewis is seriously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis visited friends on Moores Creek, Monday.—Hurrah for J. D. Riley our candidate for constable.

PRIVETT

Privett, June 28.—A very bad storm of hail, rain and wind passed over part of this vicinity last Friday.—Mr. Sherman Smith's baby is very sick with whooping cough.—Miss Annie Vandyke, who has been visiting home folks in Michigan, has returned to Gray Hawk accompanied by her two nieces and Miss DeYoung, who will spend a few weeks in Gray Hawk.—Almost all the children in this vicinity have whooping cough.—The little infant of Mrs. Charlie Farmer died last week of spinal meningitis.—We extend our sympathy to the bereaved mother.—Arch and Eva Peters attended the Masonic picnic at Annville on the 24th.—Lucy Peters, who has been sick so long, is improving rapidly.—Tom Browning, from Owsley County, attended the picnic at Annville and on his way home spent the night at Mr. L. J. Peters.—The school in Flat Lick district will commence the first Monday in July with Lucy Bowles as teacher; Huff District with Eva Peters as teacher, and Gray Hawk with W. F. Jones as teacher.—The Teachers' Institute at McKee began July 7th.—The quarterly meeting in the new Methodist church at Gray Hawk will be held the first week in July.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, June 30.—Beulah Viars of Rockford, who has been sick for the past five months, died at her home last Thursday morning. Her remains were laid to rest in the home graveyard Friday, June 27th. Beulah was loved by every one that knew her. She leaves a father and one sister together with a host of friends.—Ethel Stephens visited her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Guinn, Friday night.—Brother Childress filled his regular appointment at Macedonia church, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Lula Waddell, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Minnie Purkey, of Berea, returned home, Sunday.—The little five month old baby of Mr. Sporemore died and was buried in the Scaffold Cane grave yard Sunday, June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Linville of this place visited Mrs. Linville's mother, Mrs. Susie Ogg, of Disputanta, Sunday.—Cecil Linville visited Willard Todd, Sunday.—A crowd of young folks visited at the home of H. E. Pullen and family, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton and daughter, Lola, who have been with Mrs. Dalton's father, Mr. T. C. Viars, returned to their home in Berea, Monday.—Farmers in this vicinity are busily cutting wheat.—Sunday School at Scaffold Cane is progressing nicely.—T. C. Viars and J. E. Dalton and family visited Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Viars and family, Sunday.—Miss Esther Pig of Clear Creek, who has been with



Watch for the Wagon "A College on Wheels"

Knight's Campaign Begins

Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight, Superintendent of Extension for Berea College, started on his second year's work last Tuesday. The people of Leslie County have given him a special invitation to begin there. On the way out, the wagon stopped for

exhibits on Tuesday night at Sand Gap, Wednesday night at McKee, Thursday night at Burning Springs, and expects to be on Friday night at Big Creek, Sunday at Hyden and Monday, July 7th, Bro. Knight will begin a three days' meeting at Hoskington on the Middle Fork.

T. C. Viars, returned home, Thursday.—D. G. Waddle and family are planning to go to Ohio in a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bowman and daughter, Mary, of Conway, attended the burial of Beulah Viars, Friday.—Bertha Bullen visited her sister, Mrs. Mae Bullen, Saturday night.—H. E. Bullen lost a good mare with lock jaw, caused by over-heat.—At the regular meeting at Fairview on Saturday night the church ordained Brother Lee Wren and Brother Brightly Chastain, Jr. Rev. J. W. Lambert delivered the charge to the deacons and Rev. G. E. Childress de-

ed in the mines on June 27th. A large amount of slate fell on him killing him almost instantly. Mr. Hall, uncle of the unfortunate boy, was seriously injured but may recover. The remains of the McAtaion boy will be interred this afternoon. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved parents and friends.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rader died at 12:20 Friday night. The mother has been in a serious condition for some time.—Jonathan McNeill, one of Laurel's oldest citizens, died on Friday.

The Bird with a Broken Pinion

I walked through the woodland meadows

Where sweet the thrushes sing,

And found on a bed of mosses

A bird with a broken wing.

I healed its wound, and each morning

It sang its old, sweet strain;

But the bird with a broken pinion

Never soared as high again.

I found a young life broken

By sin's seductive art;

And, touched with a Christ-like pity,

I took him to my heart.

He lived with a noble purpose,

And struggled not in vain;

But the life that sin had stricken

Never soared as high again.

But the bird with the broken pinion

Kept another from the snare;

And the life that sin had stricken,

Raised another from despair.

Each loss has its compensation,

There is healing for every pain;

But the bird with the broken pinion

Never soars as high again.

—Hezekiah Butterworth.

GAULEY.

Gauley, June 28.—Wm. Bullock who has typhoid fever is improving.—Ben Vaughn and Charlie Bond left, Sunday, for Hamilton to work.—Mrs. Lydia Howard of Pineville, is at the bedside of her brother, Bill Bullock, who has been very sick.—T. F. Bullock is sick at this writing.—Miss Margaret J. Bond visited Miss Nollie Browning, Sunday.—Nath Bond and son, Frank, visited relatives in Laurel County, Saturday night.—Miss Pearl Anderson was the guest of Miss Nellie Bullock, Sunday.—J. C. Bullock was in Mt. Vernon, Friday, on business.—Bradley Robinson and sister, Miss Berta, were in Mt. Vernon, Friday.—R. D. Bullock returned to his work, Sunday, at Coon Hollow.—Born to the wife of Elmer Mullins, a girl.—Wm. Bullock bought of Jack Miller a chicken having three legs and fifteen toes.—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lewis visited at Smith Kelley's Saturday night and Sunday.—The Misses Mollie and Cora Browning spent Saturday night with Margaret J. Bond.—Little Henry Robinson, whose arm was broken is improving.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, June 26.—Walker Reynolds of Tyner spoke at Ricetown, Saturday morning and at this place in the afternoon in the interest of his candidacy for Representative of Jackson, Clay and Owsley. He was also accompanied by H. C. Baldwin, one of his opponents who also gave an address. Mr. Reynolds will most likely have a large following in this County.—Elmer E. Gabbard, who finished his College course at Berea this year, is here for the summer and fall and will have charge of the Presbyterian church at Crockettville, and also hold regular preaching services at Esau.—We have had some fine rains within the past week which were badly needed.—Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds are the parents of a fine

baby boy arriving last Sunday.—Miss Florence Baker is very sick.—Gilbert Reynolds of Jackson County is in this part in the interest of his son, W. R. Reynolds for Representative.—Miss Nettie McGaffick is visiting relatives and home folks in Pennsylvania.—There are two cases of smallpox at Ricetown and more expected.—Claud Anderson and Miss Jennie Elliott spent a night with J. L. Gabbard and family while on their way to Buckhorn. They were accompanied to Buckhorn by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gabbard.—Ed and Ike Gabbard and Bill McIntosh filled their regular appointments at Esau last Sunday and a large crowd was out. Two were baptized and four joined and will be baptized next month.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, June 30.—Mrs. Jane Martin of Big Hill visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Gabbard last week.—Our school begins next Monday, July 7th, with Miss Mary Bowlin as teacher. Miss Bowlin is a graduate of the Normal Department of Berea College, having graduated at the last Commencement.—Robert Peters returned from Owley last week.—The M. E. held their quarterly meeting at Wallacetown Chapel, June 29th, with a basket dinner on the ground. An all day's meeting. Quite a large crowd attended.—Nealy Pickard is at home after a few months' stay in Knox County.—Farmers are busy plowing their corn and harvesting wheat, in this community.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, June 28.—Hugh, son of Mrs. K. C. White, is visiting at of Mrs. Katie C. White, is visiting at his home before his western trip. He recently graduated with honors from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.—Mrs. Mildred Green, nee Lily Baker of Louisville, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Baker.—Mr. Lloyd Begley has moved to Anville recently.—H. C. Carmack is home with his family.—Last Saturday the K. P. Lodge of this place and other visiting lodges of Bessie, Fogertown, and Manchester met to decorate the graves of deceased members.—This community was shocked last week when news came of the sudden and sad drowning of Geo. Hornsby of Little Goose Creek. He and a party went fishing and later they were bathing when the accident occurred.—John Howard and family left last week for New Mexico where Mr. Howard went to seek a climate favorable to tuberculosis patients.—The Rev. C. F. Chestnut, accompanied by Rev. Vanderpool filled his regular appointment last week, with a large audience.—Last Friday morning Mr. Eli Jarrett died, after suffering for years with a gun-shot wound in the hip which he received in the Civil War. All who knew Mr. Jarrett will remember him as a very kind father, good neighbor and a Christian. He leaves a large family and a host of friends to cherish the memory of one who had endeared himself to all thru his integrity, and loyalty. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and a member of the Masons. The Rev. Pennington and son, William, conducted the funeral services at his home, after which the Masons performed the burial rites at the cemetery.

BLUEGRASS FARM AT PUBLIC SALE

On Saturday July 26th, 1913, I will sell about 100 acres bluegrass land, on the premises, 3 1-2 miles south of Paint Lick, in Garrard County. Known as the Patterson place, plenty of water, good fences, orchard, etc. For particulars write W. F. Champ, Executor, Lancaster, Ky.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

Russia has been mining gold since 1744.

The consumption of cigarettes in Germany has doubled in the last four years.

A lump of camphor placed in a case with steel jewelry will keep it bright.

A few grains of sugar will keep fresh the water in which cut flowers are placed.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

NEW USE FOR NAVY

In accordance with the idea of Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, that a navy is useless and an army nearly so, and that all that is necessary to keep order in the United States and foreign nations is "arbitration," Representative W. S. Goodwin of Arkansas, recently suggested that the warships of the United States be converted into commercial agents to carry the products of American farms and factories to foreign countries.

This scheme of Representative Goodwin is heartily endorsed by a number of American boards of trades, as well as several American manu-

Makes Home Baking Easy



ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Dream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

CINCINNATI MARKET

Corn.—No. 2 white 64½¢@65¢, No. 3 white 64¢@64½¢, No. 4 white 62½¢@63¢, No. 2 yellow 64½¢@65¢, No. 3 yellow 64¢@64½¢, No. 4 yellow 58¢@63¢, No. 2 mixed 62½¢@63½¢, No. 3 mixed 62¢@62½¢, No. 4 mixed 60¢@61¢, white ear 63¢@66¢, yellow ear 64¢@67¢, mixed 66¢@61¢, white ear 63¢@66¢, yellow ear 64¢@67¢, mixed ear 63¢@66¢.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$15@15.50, standard timothy \$14@14.50, No. 2 timothy \$10.50@11, No. 1 clover mixed \$12, No. 2 clover mixed \$8@11, No. 1 clover \$9.50@10, No. 2 clover \$7@8.50.

Oats.—No. 2 white 44½¢@45¢, standard white 43½¢@44½¢, No. 3 white 43¢@44¢, No. 4 white 41½¢@43¢, No. 2 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 mixed 42¢@42½¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@42¢.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 90½¢.

Eggs.—Prime firsts 18½¢, firsts 17½¢, ordinary firsts 16¢, seconds 12½¢.

Poultry.—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs. 14¢; 4 lbs and under, 14¢; old roosters, 9¢; springers, 1 to 1½ lb., 24¢@26¢; 2 lbs and over, 20¢@22¢; white, under 4 lbs., 10¢; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 16¢; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 17½¢; young, 17½¢.

Cattle.—Shippers, \$7.50@8.15, extra \$8.25@8.35; butcher steers, extra \$7.75@8, good to choice \$7@7.25, common to fair \$5@6.65; heifers, extra \$7.75@7.90, good to choice \$7@7.65, common to fair \$5@6.65; cows, extra \$6.25, good to choice \$5.50@6.15, common to fair \$4@5.50; canners, \$3@4.

Bulls.—Bologna \$5.75@6.50, extra \$6.60@6.75, fat bulls \$6.50@6.75.

Calves.—Extra \$9.50, fair to good \$7@9.25, common and large \$5@9.

Hogs.—Selected medium 160 to 180 lbs \$8.60@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.60@8.65, mixed packers \$8.50@8.60, stags \$4.50@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.60, extra \$7.65, light sows \$8.60@8.70, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5.50@5.50.

Sheep.—Extra light \$4.35, good to choice \$3.90@4.25, common to fair \$2.75@3.25, heavy sheep \$3.50@4.

Spring Lambs.—Extra \$7.75, good to choice \$7@7.65, common to fair \$5@6.75, culls \$4@4.50, yearlings \$3.50@5.50, stock ewes \$3.50@4.25, extra \$4.35@4.50.

WILL BE SEARCHED FOR DRUGS.

Columbus, O.—Warden P. E. Thomas has been driven to the necessity of adopting still more stringent rules in the fight to prevent the importation of opiates into the Ohio penitentiary. Since the no-lunch-basket order was issued all sorts of ruses have been adopted. The latest is that feminine visitors may be searched. This will apply only to those who want to see prisoners. Hereafter any one wishing to enter the prison will have to secure an order from the warden.

facturers, as a means of placing manufactures on foreign markets without expense to themselves.

Naval officers are opposed to the suggestion, and will refuse to peddle American merchandise to the various ports of the world. However it is not believed in naval circles that the United States will seriously contemplate the abandoning of the navy as a means of protection for the interests of this country.

SUFFERING CAUSED BY HEAT

The intense heat which has been general thruout the United States has caused much suffering and many deaths recently, especially in the cities, Chicago having particularly suffered. It is predicted that a cool wave will strike the country within a few days.

TO ATTEMPT DARING FEAT

It is reported that Robert J. Collier, the New York publisher, will attempt to cross the Atlantic this fall in a flying boat, equipped with a 200 horse-power engine, capable of 100 miles an hour or more. The engine is of French design, the hydroaeroplane will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

WILSON TO VISIT GETTYSBURG

Great pleasure and anticipation prevailed at Gettysburg, Saturday, when it was announced that Pres. Wilson had decided to accept the invitation to deliver a speech at the reunion on July 4th.

Altho pressed by many cares, Pres. Wilson decided to go to Gettysburg when Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania pointed out to him the spirit of sectional sympathy that would result from a speech by a Southern-born President.